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Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009*

Part IV
International cooperation for development

Section 12
Trade and development

(Programme 10 of the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2008-2009)**

Contents

		Page
Overview		2
A.	Policymaking organs	7
B.	Executive direction and management	9
C.	Programme of work	14
	Subprogramme 1. Globalization, interdependence and development	15
	Subprogramme 2. Investment, enterprise and technology	20
	Subprogramme 3. International trade	26
	Subprogramme 4. Services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency and human resources development	34
	Subprogramme 5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes	39
	A. Development of Africa	39
	B. Least developed countries	41
	C. Special programmes	45
D.	Programme support	48
Annex		
	Outputs produced in 2006-2007 not to be carried out in the biennium 2008-2009	64

* A summary of the proposed programme budget will subsequently be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/62/6/Add.1).

** *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/61/6/Rev.1).

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Overview

12.1 The main objective of the programme implemented by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC) is to maximize the trade and development opportunities of developing countries and to assist them in their integration into the world economy in a manner that enhances the development opportunities offered by the globalization process, while helping to shape international economic relations in the twenty-first century.

12.2 The programme is guided by the sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies, and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. The decisions adopted at the eleventh session of the Conference, held in São Paulo in June 2004, formed the basis for building upon the work of UNCTAD. For the biennium 2008-2009, the programme will integrate the outcomes of the twelfth session of the Conference, to be held early in 2008. UNCTAD is responsible for subprogrammes 1 to 5 within this programme, while subprogramme 6 is the responsibility of ITC.

12.3 The work of UNCTAD in its three pillars, namely, research and analysis, consensus-building and technical cooperation, will be strengthened. The independent analytical capacity of UNCTAD will be enhanced to ensure the high quality of research and analysis necessary to address key issues of importance to developing countries. The results of such analysis will support and reinforce its activities in consensus-building and technical cooperation.

12.4 Among the main objectives of the programme emanating from the outcomes of the eleventh session of the Conference is the examination of development strategies in a globalizing world economy, the principal task of subprogramme 1. Subprogrammes 2 and 4 will aim to contribute to building productive capacities and international competitiveness, while subprogramme 3 and the trade facilitation component of subprogramme 4 will aim to contribute to ensuring development gains from the international trading system and trade negotiations. Development strategies of countries in special situations will be covered under subprogramme 5, while their sectoral concerns will also be addressed by other subprogrammes. Analytical work on the least developed countries will be more effectively mainstreamed. Integration of cross-cutting issues, such as South-South cooperation, poverty alleviation and gender dimension, will receive the necessary consideration within the context of pursuing the foregoing objectives.

12.5 UNCTAD will make substantial contributions to the implementation of the outcomes of recent global conferences. Notably, it will contribute to the attainment of the international development goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular those related to global partnership for development, financing for development, domestic resource mobilization, investment, debt, trade, commodities, systemic issues and global economic decision-making, South-South cooperation, sustainable development, science and technology for development, countries with special needs and meeting the special needs of Africa.

12.6 UNCTAD will also contribute to the implementation of, and take specific actions requested in, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Brussels, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society held in Tunis, the Almaty Programme of Action for landlocked developing countries and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. In addition, it will contribute to furthering the implementation of the goals contained in the Doha

Ministerial Declaration of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization and other relevant decisions in this respect.

12.7 In an effort to respond better to changing global demand and the required reform of the United Nations, UNCTAD will explore ways and means to contribute effectively to the work of the Peacebuilding Commission, with a view to integrating relevant countries, in particular post-conflict ones, in the global economy. UNCTAD will at first adopt an approach that will enable it to address immediately and coherently issues of importance to developing countries in meeting the global challenges of today. The subprogramme for the development of Africa, the least developed countries and countries in special situations has been strengthened by maximizing synergies of research and policy analysis and by adopting a coherent approach to the issues of concern to those countries. The issue of science and technology, a sine qua non for development today, is addressed in an integrated manner across subprogrammes by means of a special organizational arrangement. That approach will be further applied to other areas in response to the evolving demands of developing countries in facing the challenges of the modern economy. UNCTAD will also try to maximize its contribution by strengthening its role within the international development assistance community. It will focus on enhancing its intellectual contribution, which could be discharged through cooperative effort with other international organizations that have a greater country presence, or with external entities such as regional institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. Furthermore, UNCTAD will cooperate more closely with national and other international think tank institutions. Finally, it will strive to provide technical assistance in a more organized and streamlined fashion so as to better respond to the changing needs of beneficiaries by enhancing its research and analysis, while maintaining its intellectual integrity and independence.

12.8 ITC will complement the work of its parent bodies, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization, by focusing its technical cooperation activities on supporting the efforts of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, most particularly their business sectors, with a view to maximizing their trade and development opportunities, and on assisting them in their integration into the world economy in a manner that enhances the development opportunities offered by the globalization process, while helping to shape international economic relations in the twenty-first century. Capacity-building support will be provided through information dissemination, training and advisory services that address both supply-side as well as market development constraints. Principal clients of such technical assistance are public and private trade support institutions and their networks that extend specialized trade support services to export enterprises. Africa and the least developed countries will continue to be accorded priority in the technical assistance provided by the Centre.

12.9 The Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget reviewed the draft work programme at its forty-eighth session, held from 29 January to 31 January 2007. The recommendations of the Working Party were consistent with the approved biennial programme plan and priorities, and the proposed adjustments on the level of outputs for the programme of work as well as those for the logical framework for executive direction and management have been reflected in the present document.

12.10 The Office of UNCTAD in New York represents UNCTAD interests and promotes the organization's objectives at United Nations Headquarters and with relevant actors based in New York or Washington, D.C., including all United Nations entities, funds and specialized programmes, diplomatic missions and the press corps accredited to the United Nations, and technical assistance agencies in the area of trade, investment, technology and development. It serves as the North American access point for information to the public, universities, media and research centres on the research policy and technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD. The New York Office consists of two Professional staff (1 P-5, 1 P-3) and two General Service staff.

12.11 UNCTAD carries out its activities in cooperation with other departments and offices of the Secretariat, entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, and entities external to the United Nations, governmental and intergovernmental organizations, such as regional and subregional groupings of developing countries and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and non-governmental organizations and academic institutions, as well as the private sector. Such collaboration and cooperation comprises the preparation of reports, participation in meetings and briefings, the provision of technical and substantive support and the sharing of information and experience.

12.12 The issue of publications as part of the programme of work has been reviewed in the context of each subprogramme. It is anticipated that recurrent and non-recurrent publications will be issued as summarized in table 12.1 and as described in the output information for each subprogramme.

Table 12.1 **Summary of publications**

Publications	*2004-2005 actual*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*2007-2008 estimate*
Recurrent	98	89	100
Non-recurrent	147	144	125
Total	**245**	**233**	**225**

12.13 The overall resources required for the biennium 2008-2009 for this section amount to $117,361,200 before recosting, reflecting an increase of $208,300 (or 0.2 per cent). The reasons for the increase can be summarized as follows:

(a) The increase of $28,000 under policymaking organs relates to increased requirements for travel of representatives as a result of the increase in the membership of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development from 33 to 43 (Economic and Social Council resolution E/2006/46, para. 7);

(b) The decrease of $1,597,100 under executive direction and management relates to the outward redeployment of post resources to programme support and programme of work;

(c) The net increase of $147,900 under programme of work relates to:

(i) A decrease of $1,899,600 under subprogramme 1, comprising $1,848,100 for posts and $51,500 for non-posts, mainly due to the outward redeployment of posts (1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 1 General Service (Other level)) and related non-post resources from the former subprogramme 1B, Development of Africa, to subprogramme 5, Africa, least developed countries and special programmes implemented in line with General Assembly resolution 61/235, by which it adopted the biennial programme plan for the period 2008-2009 and the redeployment of one P-4 and one General Service (Other level) post to the Intergovernmental Affairs and Outreach Service in the Division of Management;

(ii) A net increase of $243,900 under subprogramme 2, comprising an increase of $288,800 resulting from: the proposed establishment of one P-3 post to respond effectively to the increased demands by member States to undertake investment policy reviews; the outward redeployment of one P-4 post to the Division of Management to ensure congruence of workflows and consistency within UNCTAD on legal issues relating to donor agreements, project agreements, host country agreements and other legal issues

related to the work of the secretariat; the inward redeployment of one P-3 post from executive direction and management for the preparation of science, technology and innovation policy reviews, technical papers and analytical studies on issues related to science and technology and to provide substantive support to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development; and the inward redeployment of one General Service (Other level) post from subprogramme 4, Services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency and human resources development, to provide administrative and programmatic support. The increase is offset by reductions of $44,900 in non-post resources based on expenditure trends;

(iii) An increase of $197,700 under subprogramme 3, comprising the inward redeployment of one General Service post from executive direction and management to strengthen the administrative and programmatic support capabilities of the subprogramme;

(iv) A decrease of $197,700 under subprogramme 4, relating to the outward redeployment of one General Service post to subprogramme 2 to increase the administrative and programmatic support under that subprogramme;

(v) An increase of $1,803,600 under subprogramme 5, comprising: an increase of $1,752,100 for posts arising from the inward redeployment of posts relating to former subprogramme 1B, Development of Africa, one P-3 from programme support to strengthen programmatic activities and the delayed impact of one new P-4 post established in the biennium 2006-2007; and an increase of $51,500 for non-post resources relating to development of Africa;

(d) The net increase of $1,629,500 under programme support relates to an increase of $1,809,500 under posts and a reduction of $180,000 under non-post requirements arising from: (i) inward redeployment of posts from executive direction and management (1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-2, 1 General Service (Other level)) to integrate the programmatic, budget and financial aspects in the organization; (ii) inward redeployment of posts from subprogramme 1 (1 P-4, 1 General Service (Other level)) to enhance the coordination of work relating to communications and outreach by centralizing web unit resources; (iii) inward redeployment of one P-4 post from subprogramme 1 to centralize work relating to legal issues; (iv) the delayed impact of one new P-2 post established in the biennium 2006-2007, offset by the outward redeployment of one P-3 post to subprogramme 5 to strengthen programmatic activities relating to policy analysis and capacity-building activities of the development of Africa aspects of the subprogramme; and (v) a reduction in non-post requirements, such as contractual services, operating expenses, and acquisition and replacement of office equipment, reflecting expenditure patterns.

12.14 During the biennium 2008-2009, the projected extrabudgetary resources amounting to $61,397,200 will supplement resources from the regular budget to finance various activities, such as technical advisory services, training, workshops, seminars and field projects. This represents 34.3 per cent of the total resources available to this programme.

12.15 Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 58/269, resources identified for the conduct of monitoring and evaluation would amount to $1,001,300 in the regular budget (comprising $966,900 in post and $34,400 in non-post resources and reflected under executive direction and management and subprogrammes 1 to 5) and $317,800 in extrabudgetary resources.

12.16 The estimated percentage distribution of the resources of the programme in the biennium 2008-2009 is shown in table 12.2.

12.17 The distribution of the resources is summarized in tables 12.3 and 12.4.

Table 12.2 **Distribution of resources by component**

(Percentage)

Component	*Regular budget*	*Extrabudgetary*
A. Policymaking organs		
1. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	0.1	—
2. Commission on Transnational Corporations	0.1	—
3. Commission on Science and Technology for Development	0.3	—
Subtotal	**0.5**	**—**
B. Executive direction and management	4.5	4.0
C. Programme of work		
1. Globalization, interdependence and development	13.8	11.1
2. Investment, enterprise and technology	20.3	15.5
3. International trade	20.8	21.4
4. Services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency and human resources development	11.8	33.7
5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes	6.3	3.4
Subtotal C	**73.0**	**85.1**
D. Programme support	22.0	10.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 12.3 **Resource requirements by component**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	*2004-2005 expenditure*	*2006-2007 appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2008-2009 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
A. Policymaking organs	374.4	503.0	28.0	5.6	531.0	32.8	563.8
B. Executive direction and management	6 760.7	6 936.6	(1 597.1)	(23.0)	5 339.5	238.1	5 577.6
C. Programme of work	80 102.7	85 524.7	147.9	0.2	85 672.6	3 820.5	89 493.1
D. Programme of support	23 740.3	24 188.6	1 629.5	6.7	25 818.1	952.7	26 770.8
Total	**110 978.1**	**117 152.9**	**208.3**	**0.2**	**117 361.2**	**5 044.1**	**122 405.3**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

	2004-2005 expenditure	*2006-2007 estimate*	*2008-2009 estimate*
B. Executive direction and management	1 352.9	361.4	2 466.3
C. Programme of work	48 571.5	60 930.5	52 217.0
D. programme support	6 680.9	6 427.2	6 713.9
Total	**56 605.3**	**67 719.1**	**61 397.2**
Total (1) and (2)	**167 583.4**	**184 872.0**	**183 802.5**

Table 12.4 **Post requirements**

Category	Established regular budget posts		Temporary posts				Total	
			Regular budget		Extrabudgetary			
	2006-2007	2008-2009	2006-2007	2008-2009	2006-2007	2008-2009	2006-2007	2008-2009
Professional and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
D-1	17	17	—	—	2	1	19	18
P-5	46	46	—	—	5	1	51	47
P-4/3	127	128	—	—	2	3	129	131
P-2/1	32	32	—	—	9	7	41	39
Subtotal	**230**	**231**	**—**	**—**	**18**	**12**	**248**	**243**
General Service								
Principal level	12	12	—	—	—	—	12	12
Other level	148	148	—	—	18	13	166	161
Subtotal	**160**	**160**	**—**	**—**	**18**	**13**	**178**	**173**
Total	**390**	**391**	**—**	**—**	**36**	**25**	**426**	**416**

A. Policymaking organs

Resource requirements (before recosting): $531,000

Twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

12.18 The General Assembly, in accordance with its resolution 1995 (XIX), determines the dates and location of the sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, taking into account the recommendations of the Conference or of the Trade and Development Board. The twelfth session of the Conference will be held in Accra, in April 2008, as decided by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/184.

Trade and Development Board

12.19 The Trade and Development Board was established as a permanent organ of the Conference to carry out the functions of the Conference when it is not in session. The Board reports to the Conference and also to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board meets annually in regular sessions, and can meet in executive sessions three times annually. The Board is assisted by the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget in its oversight of the programme of work, including technical cooperation.

Subsidiary bodies of the Trade and Development Board

12.20 Three intergovernmental commissions were established at the ninth session of the Conference as subsidiary bodies of the Trade and Development Board (see A/51/308, paras. 107-111) to perform integrated policy work in their respective areas of competence, as explained below. The commissions hold annual sessions.

12.21 The Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities was established, inter alia, to help developing countries to integrate more fully into, and derive benefits from, the international trading system and to maximize the opportunities arising from international agreements on issues relating to international trade in goods and services and to commodities.

12.22 The Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues was established to deal with issues relating to international investment and technology and with related financial issues, including development challenges in regard to effective participation in international trade and investment, and issues related to competition law that are of particular relevance to development. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/130, the Commission is assisted by 16 expert advisers, serving in their individual capacity and selected from both developed and developing countries. The Commission also has two standing subsidiary expert bodies, namely, the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting.

12.23 The Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development was established to deal with issues relating to enterprise development, services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency and globalization and development strategies, including successful experiences.

12.24 At the ninth session of the Conference, it was decided that each Commission might convene expert meetings in order to benefit from a higher level of technical expertise (A/51/308, para. 114). The total number of such meetings, including the sessions of the two standing expert bodies of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues, was not to exceed 10 per annum. Technical matters discussed at the meetings are reported to the parent commission.

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

12.25 Established by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/235, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development provides overall direction to the related programme of work. The Commission is composed of 43 members and, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/37, meets on an annual basis and reports to the Council. In accordance with Council resolution 1993/75, the Commission receives specialized and technical advice from ad hoc panels and workshops that meet between sessions of the Commission to examine specific issues to science and technology for development. The UNCTAD secretariat provides substantive support to the Commission.

Table 12.5 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Regular budget				
Non-post	503.0	531.0	—	—
Total	**503.0**	**531.0**	—	—

12.26 The amount of $531,000, representing an increase of $28,000, is comprised of the following: (a) $98,900 for preparatory work and servicing of the twelfth session of the Conference, reflecting $26,600 for other staff costs, $50,600 for travel of staff to various forums/preparatory meetings as part of the preparatory processes relating to the twelfth session of the Conference and $21,700 for general operating expenses; (b) $115,500 for the travel and daily subsistence allowance of the 16 experts serving in their individual capacity on the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues; and (c) $316,600 for the travel of 43 representatives participating in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the travel and daily subsistence allowance for the experts taking part in the intersessional ad hoc panel of experts. The increase is related to the provision for travel of representatives resulting from the enlarged membership of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, which, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/46, increased from 33 to 43.

B. Executive direction and management

Resource requirements (before recosting): $5,339,500

12.27 The Secretary-General of UNCTAD provides overall direction on substantive and managerial matters and ensures the effective servicing of the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD, in particular the quadrennial sessions of the Conference and the sessions of the Trade and Development Board. The Deputy Secretary-General deputizes for the Secretary-General, provides policy coordination and clearance on substantive work in line with the objectives and strategies of the Organization, and oversees the operations of the secretariat in regard to their strategic, programmatic and managerial aspects. The Office of the Secretary-General assists the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General in discharging their above-mentioned responsibilities.

12.28 UNCTAD conducts annually a self-assessment of all of its subprogrammes, including by measuring performance against the indicators of achievement established in the strategic framework and by identifying and reviewing the main results achieved by its subprogrammes. The outcomes of this exercise, in addition to being transmitted to Headquarters for biennial reporting to the General Assembly, are incorporated into the results-oriented annual report of UNCTAD and submitted for programme performance review by the Trade and Development Board in accordance with paragraph 9 of the São Paulo Consensus (TD/410).

Table 12.6 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To enable UNCTAD to be of further service to its member States and to ensure full implementation of the legislative mandates provided.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased recognition by member States of the relevance of the work of UNCTAD	(a) Number of member States represented at the annual sessions of the Trade and Development Board
	Performance measures
	2004-2005: 114 member States
	Estimate 2006-2007: 120 member States
	Target 2007-2008: 120 member States
(b) Mandates are effectively implemented	(b) Fully implementation of recommendations arising from evaluations endorsed by UNCTAD intergovernmental bodies within established deadlines
	Performance measures
	2004-2005: 100 per cent implementation
	Estimate 2006-2007: 100 per cent implementation
	Target 2008-2009: 100 per cent implementation
(c) Improvement in the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the work of UNCTAD	(c) Increased number of initiatives and cooperation activities incorporating a gender perspective
	Performance measures
	2004-2005: 8 initiatives
	Estimate 2006-2007: 10 initiatives
	Target 2008-2009: 8 initiatives

(d) Programme of work is effectively managed	(d) Full and effective utilization of resources *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 99 per cent expenditure compared with funds available Estimate 2006-2007: 99 per cent expenditure compared to funds available Target 2008-2009: 99 per cent expenditure compared to funds available
(e) Timely recruitment and placement of staff	(e) Reduction in the average number of days that a Professional post remains vacant *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 214 days Estimate 2006-2007: 180 days Target 2008-2009: 150 days
(f) Improved geographical representation and gender balance of staff	(f) (i) Increased percentage of staff recruited from unrepresented and underrepresented Member States in UNCTAD *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 7 per cent Estimate 2006-2007: 7.5 per cent Target 2008-2009: 8 per cent (ii) Increased percentage of women at the Professional level and above for appointments of one year or more *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 35 per cent Estimate 2006-2007: 36.5 per cent Target 2008-2009: 37.5 per cent

(g) Increased timeliness of submission of documentation	(g) Increased percentage of pre-session documents submitted in accordance with the required deadline *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 26 per cent submitted on time Estimate 2006-2007: 27 per cent submitted on time Target 2008-2009: 50 per cent submitted on time

External factors

12.29 The component is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that all stakeholders are fully engaged.

Outputs

12.30 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies:

(i) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the preparatory committee for the Conference (20); twelfth session of the Conference (20);

b. Parliamentary documentation: documents and conference room papers for the segments of the Conference, as required (4); report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the Conference at its twelfth session (1);

(ii) Trade and Development Board:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual and executive sessions of the Board (52);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports, including on the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summit meetings in the areas of UNCTAD expertise, as required (4);

(iii) Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Working Party (4);

b. Parliamentary documentation: conference room papers or working papers, as required (2);

(iv) Ad hoc expert groups: ad hoc expert groups to be determined by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with member States (3);

(b) Other substantive activities:

(i) Recurrent publications: UNCTAD annual report (2);

(ii) Press releases, press conferences: press conferences and lectures by the Secretary-General and his Deputy (12);

(iii) Documentation for inter-agency meetings: substantive contributions to the Chief Executives Board, its subsidiary bodies and inter-agency meetings and activities, as required (4);

(c) Conference services, administration, oversight:

(i) Policy planning and coordination of intergovernmental and expert meetings;

(ii) Policy clearance of all documents and publications issued by UNCTAD, including material for the UNCTAD websites.

Table 12.7 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Regular budget				
Post	6 739.2	5 142.1	24	18
Non-post	197.4	197.4	—	—
Subtotal	**6 936.6**	**5 339.5**	**24**	**18**
Extrabudgetary	361.4	2 466.3	1	—
Total	**7 298.0**	**7 805.8**	**25**	**18**

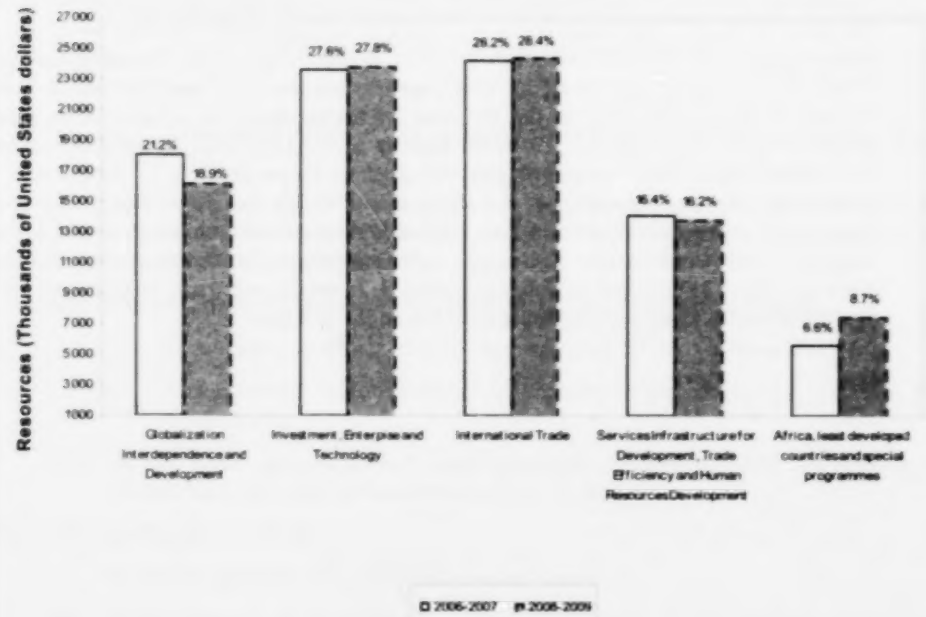
12.31 The amount of $5,339,500 comprises: (a) $5,142,100 for the continuation of nine Professional and higher level posts and nine General Service posts, of which two are at the Principal level. Of these, four posts (1 P-5, 1 P-3 and 2 General Service) are in the New York Office of UNCTAD; and (b) related non-post requirements of $197,400 for consultants and experts and travel of staff. The decrease of $1,597,100 under posts is a result of changes in the staffing level due to the outward redeployment of: (i) staff resources attached to the Programme, Planning and Assessment Unit (renamed Evaluation and Planning Unit), comprising one P-5, one P-4, one P-2 and one General Service (Other level) post, to the Division of Management to achieve better integration of the programmatic, budgetary and financial aspects of the UNCTAD secretariat and ensure enhanced monitoring under one entity; (ii) one P-3 post to subprogramme 2, Investment, enterprise and technology, for the preparation of the science, technology and innovation policy reviews, technical papers and analytical studies on issues related to science and technology and to provide substantive support to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development; and (iii) one General Service (Other level) post to subprogramme 3, International trade, to enhance the administrative and programmatic support capabilities of the subprogramme.

C. Programme of work

Table 12.8 **Resource requirements by subprogramme**

Subprogramme	*Resources (thousands of United States dollars)*		*Posts*	
	2006-2007	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Regular budget				
1. Globalization, interdependence and development	18 110.4	16 210.8	58	52
2. Investment, enterprise and technology	23 568.3	23 812.2	82	84
3. International trade	24 160.4	24 358.1	84	85
4. Services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency and human resources development	14 041.2	13 843.5	50	49
5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes	5 644.4	7 448.0	19	24
Subtotal	**85 524.7**	**85 672.6**	**293**	**294**
Extrabudgetary	60 930.5	52 217.0	17	7
Total	**146 455.2**	**137 889.6**	**310**	**301**

Regular budget resource requirements by subprogramme



Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

Resource requirements (before recosting): $16,210,800

12.32 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division on Globalization and Development Strategies. The programme of work has been formulated by drawing upon subprogramme 1 of programme 10 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2008-2009. The work of the subprogramme will focus on assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, to formulate and implement development strategies in support of their integration into the global economy by, inter alia, taking into special consideration issues related to commodity dependency, and will promote increased coherence in global economic policymaking.

Table 12.9 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To promote economic policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels that are supportive of sustained growth and hunger and poverty eradication in developing countries, based on faster capital accumulation and increased gains from globalization, against the background of increasing interdependence between the international trading and financial systems and national development strategies and the need for their coherence.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Better understanding of policy choices at the national and international levels and their implications for faster and more stable growth and hunger and poverty eradication in developing countries as a result of policy advocacy	(a) Increased number of endorsements of policy recommendations and acknowledgement of research findings by member States *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 31 new endorsements/ acknowledgements Estimate 2006-2007: 30 new endorsements/ acknowledgements Target 2008-2009: 30 new endorsements/ acknowledgements
(b) Progress towards debt sustainability in developing countries through better debt and financial management and, as appropriate, debt rescheduling or debt relief	(b) (i) Increased number of institutions using the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 95 institutions Estimate 2006-2007: 97 institutions Target 2008-2009: 100 institutions

	(ii) Increased number of countries having improved external debt positions *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 18 countries Estimate 2006-2007: 19 countries Target 2008-2009: 19 countries
(c) Improved empirical and statistical foundations and informational base for decision-making at the national and international levels on trade, financial and economic policies and on development strategies	(c) Increased number of requests from outside users for statistical publications and information materials in both electronic and hardcopy format *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 21,400 requests Estimate 2006-2007: 23,000 requests Target 2008-2009: 25,000 requests
(d) Improved policy and institutional environment and enhanced international cooperation in the development of the Palestinian economy by strengthening UNCTAD activities in this field through the provision of adequate resources	(d) Increased number of new policy and legislative measures and international cooperation initiatives taken *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 10 new measures/initiatives Estimate 2006-2007: 10 new measures/ initiatives Target 2008-2009: 10 new measures/initiatives

External factors

12.33 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) up-to-date and accurate economic and financial information and data at the country and regional levels are available; (b) there are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary funding of technical cooperation programmes; and (c) political and security conditions in the Palestinian territory and region are favourable. With regard to performance measure b (ii), the performance of countries in relation to their debt position has an impact on the attainment of the indicator of achievement.

Outputs

12.34 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies:

(i) General Assembly:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Second Committee (5);

b. Parliamentary documentation: contributions to reports on the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (1); contributions to reports on South-South cooperation, as requested (1); contributions to reports on issues related to globalization and development, as requested (1); reports on external debt crisis and development (2);

(ii) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: substantive servicing of meetings: twelfth session of the Conference, including preparatory meetings, as required (12);

(iii) Economic and Social Council:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, as required (2);

b. Parliamentary documentation: contribution to *World Economic Situation and Prospects* (2);

(iv) Trade and Development Board:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual and executive sessions of the Board (12);

b. Parliamentary documentation: ad hoc reports on current trends and outlook regarding the performance of the world economy from a development perspective, as requested (2); reports on UNCTAD assistance to the Palestinian people (2); *Trade and Development Report Overview* (2);

(v) Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget: substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Working Party (4);

(vi) Ad hoc expert groups: ad hoc expert group meetings on current and forthcoming research on macroeconomic and development policies and global interdependence (2); calculation of trade indices, including in relation to South-South cooperation and the development of Africa (1); meetings of the advisory group on the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) (2); development strategies in a changing global context (1); financial services sector (1); maintaining long-term debt sustainability (1); national policy space consistent with paragraph 8 of the São Paulo Consensus, good governance within each country and at the international level and policy coherence in a globalizing world economy (2);

(b) Other substantive activities:

(i) Recurrent publications: *Development and Globalization: Facts and Figures* (1); *Trade and Development Report* (2); *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics* (hard copy and CD-ROM) and its online version (2);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: current issues in globalization and development policies, including the macro-economic challenges of commodity-dependent countries (2); effective debt management (1); discussion papers for the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs and Development (12); issues in international monetary and financial policies and globalization (compendium) (2); maintaining long-term debt sustainability (1); proceedings of the Interregional Debt Management Conference (1); studies on Palestinian economic development (2); UNCTAD discussion paper series (12);

(iii) Exhibits, guided tours, lectures: lectures and presentations on macroeconomic and development policy issues (30);

(iv) Booklets, fact sheets, wallcharts, information kits: brief descriptions of the products and services of the DMFAS programme (2); DMFAS annual report (2); informational material on activities of the subprogramme (1);

(v) Press releases, press conferences: press briefings and interviews on UNCTAD assistance to the Palestinian people (4); press conferences and interviews on research results and policy proposals in the area of globalization, development strategies, good governance at the national and international levels and issues related to developing country debt and external financing (30);

(vi) Technical material: Commodity Price Bulletin (electronic, monthly) (22); DMFAS general guide (1); DMFAS newsletter (2); DMFAS technical support documentation (1); DMFAS version 6 and its updates (1); Debt Sustainability Model (DSM+) *User Manual* (1); DSM+ and updates (1); debt portfolio analysis (1); debt data validation (1); reports to the Paris Club on the economic situation and prospects of countries requesting debt rescheduling (8); training material for staff from relevant ministries and central banks in selected developing countries on the formulation of strategies and policies to maintain long-term debt sustainability (1); UNCTAD statistics Internet portal, Globestat online database and IntraStat (1); updates of relevant UNCTAD website pages on programmes and activities within the subprogramme (2);

(vii) Seminars for outside users: seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including those held in connection with training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda and other capacity-building activities (30);

(c) Technical cooperation (regular budget and extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: policy advice at the national and regional levels to strengthen the capacity of developing countries as regards the formulation of development strategies and efforts to increase coherence in global economic policymaking at the national, regional and international levels; provision of technical support to the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs and Development; strengthening the capacity of debtor developing countries in their renegotiations of official debt at the Paris Club; strengthening the capacity of selected developing countries in maintaining long-term debt sustainability; strengthening the capacity of, and substantive administrative and coordination of technical cooperation projects for, the Palestinian people in trade facilitation and policy, financial/investment policy, development strategies and private sector development; strengthening the technical capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to record and monitor their external debt, including governance issues;

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: DMFAS training for administrators from selected countries in debt statistics and debt analysis; training of administrators from selected countries in the design of policies and arrangements that ensure long-term debt sustainability; training workshop on international trade and trade policy for Palestinian professionals;

(iii) Field projects: installation, updating and maintenance of the DMFAS programme; technical cooperation project for the Palestinian private sector;

(d) Conference services, administration, oversight: preparations for and logistical support to the Interregional Debt Management Conference; library services: UNCTAD library collection and archives.

Table 12.10 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 1**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Regular budget				
Post	15 697.4	13 849.3	58	52
Non-post	2 413.0	2 361.5	—	—
Subtotal	**18 110.4**	**16 210.8**	**58**	**52**
Extrabudgetary	7 858.7	6 815.3	1	1
Total	**25 969.1**	**23 026.1**	**59**	**53**

12.35 The proposed amount of $16,210,800 comprises: (a) $13,849,300 for the funding of 52 posts; and (b) $2,361,500 for non-post requirements comprising, inter alia, consultants and experts, travel of staff and contractual services. Under the leadership of its Secretary-General, UNCTAD undertook a comprehensive review of its organizational structure and the subsequent realignment of responsibilities. Based on that internal review and bearing in mind paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 60/246, the need for the one P-3 post requested for subprogramme 1 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 12)) was met from within existing resources by the internal redeployment of one P-3 post from the Division of Management. The decrease of $1,848,100 under posts is the result of the outward redeployment of: (a) posts attached to former subprogramme 1B, Development of Africa (1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 1 General Service (Other level)) to subprogramme 5, Africa, least developed countries and special programmes, thereby implementing General Assembly resolution 61/235 on programme planning; and (b) one P-4 and one General Service (Other level) post to the Intergovernmental Affairs and Outreach Service under programme support to centralize web unit resources and coordinate all aspects of work relating to communication and outreach activities. The decrease of $51,500 for non-post resources is related to the transfer of former subprogramme 1B, Development of Africa, to subprogramme 5, Africa, least developed countries and special programmes.

12.36 In addition, an estimated $6,815,300 in extrabudgetary resources is anticipated, relating, inter alia, to the provision of: (a) advisory services, at the request of Governments, to strengthen the technical capacity of 65 developing countries and countries with economies in transition to record, monitor and analyse their external and domestic debt, including the related institutional, legal and administrative issues; (b) group training in DMFAS; (c) technical support services to the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs and Development and the publication of studies in the Group of Twenty-four discussion paper series.

Subprogramme 2
Investment, enterprise and technology

Resource requirements (before recosting): $23,812,200

12.37 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development. The programme of work has been formulated by drawing upon subprogramme 2 of programme 10 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2008-2009. The programme of work assists developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition to design and implement active policies for building productive capacity and international competitiveness, based on an integrated treatment of investment, corporate responsibility, technology transfer and innovation, and enterprise development by, inter alia, taking into special consideration issues related to commodity dependency.

Table 12.11 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To assure developmental gains from increased international investment flows and technology transfer to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and from enhanced international competitiveness of domestic enterprises in those countries.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased ability at the national level to discuss international investment issues and their development dimension	(a) Increased number of policymakers who indicate that they are better able to discuss international investment-related issues *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 140 communications indicating usefulness of the subprogramme's publications Estimate 2006-2007: 160 communications indicating usefulness of the subprogramme's publications Target 2008-2009: 200 communications indicating usefulness of the subprogramme's publications
(b) Better understanding of policies that will attract and benefit from foreign direct investment and technology transfer and the development dimension of international agreements	(b) Increased number of policy recommendations taken into account by member States *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 20 policy recommendations Estimate 2006-2007: 25 policy recommendations Target 2008-2009: 50 policy recommendations

(c) Improved opportunities for enterprises in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to enhance their competitiveness through deepened linkages between domestic and foreign firms and better understanding of emerging issues in accounting and reporting standards, corporate responsibility, transparency and good corporate practice	(c) Increased percentage of countries indicating that policy advice and technical assistance provided by UNCTAD are useful in the design of policies aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of their enterprises *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 65 per cent of countries indicating a high level of usefulness of the policy advice and technical assistance provided by UNCTAD Estimate 2006-2007: 71 per cent of countries indicating a high level of usefulness of the policy advice and technical assistance provided by UNCTAD Target 2008-2009: 80 per cent of countries indicating a high level of usefulness of the policy advice and technical assistance provided by UNCTAD

External factors

12.38 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) up-to-date and accurate economic and financial information and data at the country and regional levels are available; (b) there are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary funding of technical cooperation programmes; (c) there is continuing political will to achieve consensus in intergovernmental meetings on actions to be taken to achieve the objective of the programme; and (d) conditions and capacities for adopting policies and implementing appropriate recommendations exist in member States.

Outputs

12.39 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget):

(i) General Assembly: parliamentary documentation: report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on science and technology for development (2); contributions to reports on the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;

(ii) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: substantive servicing of meetings: twelfth session of the Conference, including preparatory meetings (as required) (12);

(iii) Economic and Social Council: parliamentary documentation: contributions to the *World Economic Situation and Prospects* report, and issues relevant to the subprogramme (2);

(iv) Commission on Science and Technology for Development:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual sessions of the Commission, and meetings of its two expert panels (32);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (2); reports to the Commission at its eleventh and twelfth sessions and reports to, and of, its two expert panels (8);

(v) Trade and Development Board:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: substantive servicing of annual and executive sessions of the Board (4);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports on issues to be decided by the Board, as required (1);

(vi) Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget: substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Working Party (4);

(vii) Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual sessions of the Commission (20); four expert meetings on issues to be decided by the Commission (24);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports to the Commission on topics to be decided by the Commission (4); reports to the expert meetings of the Commission on issues to be decided by the Commission (4);

(viii) Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual sessions of the Commission (10); two expert meetings on issues to be decided by the Commission (12);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports to the Commission on issues to be decided by the Commission (2); reports to the expert meetings of the Commission on issues to be decided by the Commission (2);

(ix) Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual session of the Intergovernmental Working Group (12);

b. Parliamentary documentation: notes for the Intergovernmental Working Group at its annual sessions (2);

(x) Ad hoc expert groups: ad hoc expert group meeting on issues of international investment agreements and their development dimension (2); ad hoc expert group meeting on issues of key concern to developing countries related to foreign investments (2); ad hoc expert meetings on themes related to *World Investment Report* (4); ad hoc expert group meeting on facilitating and enhancing positive corporate contributions to economic and social development through improved reporting (1); ad hoc expert group meeting on methodology and discussion of the findings of the investment policy reviews (1); expert meeting on intellectual property policies for development (1); expert meeting on positive corporate contributions to development (1); actions in follow-up to investment policy reviews (1); international competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries (2); issues of investment promotion, including the role of investment promotion agencies in investor servicing and aftercare (1); preparations for the investment forum at the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (1); South-South cooperation in the area of investment (1); role of new technologies and innovation in development (2);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Recurrent publications: *Information and Communication Technology Development Indices* (1); *Review of International Accounting and Reporting Issues* (2); *Transnational Corporations Journal* (6); *World Investment Directory* (CD-ROM, including country profiles) (2); *World Investment Directory Overview* (3); *World Investment Report* (hard copy and CD-ROM) (2); *World Investment Report Overview* (2);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: Advisory Services on Investment and Training (ASIT) services (2); *Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEGA) Level 3 Guidance* (1); emerging issues and trends in the activities of transnational corporations and foreign direct investment (4); foreign direct investment in the least developed countries at a glance (1); guidance on the practical implementation of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (1); *Guideline on National Requirements for the Qualification of Professional Accountants* (1); insurance and development: main issues (2); integrating small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries into global value chains (1); *Investment Partnership for Development* (1); *Investment Policy Review* series (8); positive corporate contributions to development: industry issues (2); promoting business linkages (2); *Science and Technology for Development* series (2); *Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Review* (4); *International Investment Policies for Development* (second generation series) (8); series on intellectual property for development: country studies (4); series on the transfer of technology for successful integration into the global economy (2); *Stakeholders' Reference Guide to Intellectual Property: Productive Capabilities in the Supply of Essential Medicines* (1); UNCTAD current series on foreign direct investment and development (6);

(iii) Exhibits, guided tours, lectures: lectures on issues related to the work of the subprogramme (10);

(iv) Booklets, fact sheets, wallcharts, information kits: Empretec newsletter (4); IIA monitor: international investment agreements (8); ISAR (International Standards of Accounting and Reporting) newsletter (4); information materials on foreign direct investment issues (4); investment briefs (12); promotional brochures, flyers and pamphlets on various activities of the subprogramme (ASIT, science and technology for development, corporate contributions to development, international investment agreements, transfer of technology and intellectual property) (4); promotional material and booklets on activities of the subprogramme (Empretec promotional folder, entrepreneurship and enterprise development) (2);

(v) Press releases, press conferences: launching of *World Investment Report* (15); press launches of other publications (5); press briefings, interviews and press conferences related to the outputs of the programme (5);

(vi) Technical material: manual for the preparers and users of eco-efficiency indicators (1); workbook for preparers of corporate governance disclosure (1); corporate contributions to development online databases (2); database on national foreign direct investment laws (1); databases on foreign direct investment flows, transnational corporations, and mergers and acquisitions (2); international investment agreements online database (2); least developed country investment guides (4); Science and Technology for Development Network (1); updates of relevant UNCTAD website pages on programmes and activities within the subprogramme (2);

(vii) Audio-visual resources: CD-ROM of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues (2); CD-ROM issuance of *World Investment Directory* series (1); Empretec promotional video (1);

(c) Technical cooperation (regular budget and extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: advisory service to support the development of the insurance sector in developing countries, in particular in Africa, through, inter alia, the provision of assistance to prudential regulators and developing country corporations in the automation of insurance operations; advisory services to Governments and regional/subregional groupings on bilateral and regional arrangements related to investment; advisory services to Governments and regional and subregional groupings on intellectual property policies for development; advisory services to Governments and regional and subregional groupings on positive corporate contributions to development; advisory services to support the enhancing of competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises and the dissemination of entrepreneurial capacity in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; assistance to Governments and regional and subregional groupings in regard to strengthening their research on and policy analysis of foreign direct investment; assistance to Governments of the least developed countries in drafting, producing and disseminating objective and informative investment guides; assistance to developing countries in the area of science, technology and innovation; assistance to Governments regarding corporate transparency and accounting in the implementation of internationally recognized standards and practices; assistance to strengthen the Empretec Africa network; FORINVEST (Foreign Investment) programme: assistance to developing countries in regard to investment policy, legislation and codes, sectoral policies governing the participation of transnational corporations in specific sectors, and mechanisms to attract and benefit from international investment; investment policy reviews: assistance to developing countries in implementing and following up recommendations from the investment policy reviews; investment policy reviews: assistance to developing countries in attracting international investment and technology in line with their national objectives, while responding to regional and global opportunities and incorporating medium-term and long-term perspectives; STAMP (Strengthening and/or Streamlining Agencies concerned with Maximizing and Promoting foreign direct investment) programme: assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen their investment institutions, their modes of operation, the approval process, monitoring of investment flows, and activities aimed at increasing their attractiveness as investment locations; technical assistance to Governments of the least developed countries in drafting, producing and disseminating objective and informative investment guides; technical assistance to relevant governmental entities on the preparation of foreign direct investment statistics;

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: regional seminars to assist insurance regulatory authorities in developing countries, and postgraduate courses for regulators and practitioners in the sector; seminar and workshops on capacity-building in investment promotion in follow-up to decisions to be taken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its twelfth session; seminars and workshops on foreign direct investment, its development dimension and related policy issues, including dissemination of *World Investment Report*, as well as on priority sectors for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries; seminars and workshops on enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises through linkages between transnational corporations and such enterprises, global value

chains, outward foreign direct investment and entrepreneurial skills development; seminars and workshops on improved corporate transparency; seminars and workshops on intellectual property policies for development; seminars and workshops on international arrangements dealing with the transfer of and access to technology and intellectual property; seminars and workshops on positive corporate contributions to development; seminars and workshops on the trade-investment relationship, the role of international investment arrangements in the development process, key concepts and the development dimension of international investment agreements;

(iii) Field projects: linkages and Empretec programmes in developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and in countries with economies in transition; national and regional projects on building the insurance sector in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition; national and regional projects on improved corporate transparency and on harmonization with international requirements.

Table 12.12 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 2**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Regular budget				
Post	22 499.9	22 788.7	82	84
Non-post	1 068.4	1 023.5	—	—
Subtotal	**23 568.3**	**23 812.2**	**82**	**84**
Extrabudgetary	8 258.9	9 524.5	3	2
Total	**31 827.2**	**33 336.7**	**85**	**86**

12.40 The amount of $23,812,200 comprises: (a) $22,788,700 for the funding of 84 posts; and (b) $1,023,500 under non-post requirements for consultants and experts, travel of staff and contractual services. Under the leadership of its Secretary-General, UNCTAD undertook a comprehensive review of the organizational structure and the subsequent realignment of responsibilities. Based on that internal review and bearing in mind paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 60/246, the need for two P-2 posts requested for subprogramme 2 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 12)) was met from existing resources by the internal redeployment of one P-2 post from the Division of Management and a vacant post. The net increase of $288,800 is due to (a) the proposed establishment of one P-3 post to respond effectively to the increased demands by member States to undertake investment policy reviews, including analysis of foreign direct investment trends, patterns and relationships and the strategies of international investors, in compliance with the mandates arising from the eleventh session of the Conference; (b) the outward redeployment of one P-4 post to the Division of Management to enhance under one entity the coordination of legal issues related to donor and project agreements, host country agreements for conferences and meetings organized under the auspices of UNCTAD and other legal issues related to the work of the secretariat; and (c) the inward redeployment of one P-3 post from executive direction and management to prepare the science, technology and innovation policy reviews, technical papers and analytical studies on issues related to science and technology and to provide substantive support to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and the inward redeployment of one General Service (Other level) post from subprogramme 4, Services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency

and human resources development, to increase the administrative and programmatic support capabilities of the subprogramme, including assisting the implementation of the capacity-building Empretec programmes and related issues, related workshops and the preparation and dissemination of printed materials. The decrease of $44,900 for non-post resources is due to the increased usage of in-house printing facilities and in-house expertise for production.

12.41 In addition, an estimated amount of $9,524,500 in extrabudgetary resources is anticipated, relating to, inter alia: (a) research and policy analysis on foreign direct investment issues for the publications, brochures and materials of the subprogramme, such as the World Investment Report and the least developed country investment guides; (b) advisory services and training courses, inter alia, to support the development of the insurance sector in developing countries, to strengthen the capacity of Governments of the least developed countries and countries with economies in transition with a view to enhancing foreign direct investment and utilizing it to support national development goals, and to assist in the area of corporate transparency and accounting, foreign direct investment statistics, international investment agreements and the transfer of and access to technology and intellectual property; (c) field projects related to UNCTAD capacity-building programmes to promote the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (Empretec) and to improve corporate responsibility and governance; and (d) policy analysis for the preparation of selected science, technology and innovation policy reviews.

Subprogramme 3
International trade

Resource requirements (before recosting): $24,358,100

12.42 This subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities. The programme of work has been formulated by drawing on subprogramme 3 of programme 10 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2008-2009. The work of the subprogramme assists developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition and promotes their efforts in regard to the following: ensuring development gains from international trade, the trading system and trade negotiations in goods and services; facilitating South-South trade; strengthening analytical capacity for policymaking, trade negotiations and adjustment to trade reforms; reinforcing capacity to address competition and consumer protection issues and deal with anti-competitive practices in order to realize the benefits of liberalization and globalization; addressing the trade, environment and development nexus; and enhancing the commodity sector's contribution to the development process. The subprogramme acts as a convener on trade issues in the context of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

Table 12.13 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To assure developmental gains from international trade, the trading system and trade negotiations in goods and services and to enhance the commodity sector's contribution to the development process for the effective and beneficial integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the global economy.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved understanding and better ability of developing countries, including non-members of the World Trade Organization, to analyse, formulate and implement appropriate trade policies and strategies in international trade, the international trading system and trade negotiations and an improved international trading environment facilitating market access and entry conditions for the exports of developing countries	(a) Increased number of developing countries, including non-members of the World Trade Organization, actively participating in the international trading system *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 30 developing countries Estimate 2006-2007: 35 developing countries Target 2008-2009: 38 developing countries
(b) Strengthened analytical, statistical and information bases and tools for trade and trade-related decision-making in developing countries at the national, regional and international levels, and for enhanced global understanding of interactions among trade, competitiveness and development	(b) (i) Increased number of users of the Trade Analysis and Information Analysis System, either through the Internet or the World Integrated Trade Solution, and of the Agriculture Trade Policy Simulation Model *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 30,000 users Estimate 2006-2007: 35,000 users Target 2008-2009: 37,000 users (ii) Increased number of countries and factors covered by the Trade and Development Index *Performance measures* 2004-2005: Not applicable Estimate 2006-2007: 120 countries Target 2008-2009: 125 countries

(c) Strengthened capacity of developing countries to integrate commodity production and trade into development, and enhanced international partnerships with regard to commodities and development	(c) Increased number of countries in which improvements have been achieved in integrating commodity production, processing and trade into development in line with UNCTAD research and analyses, and policy deliberations and technical assistance *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 15 countries Estimate 2006-2007: 20 countries Target 2008-2009: 25 countries
(d) Improved capability of developing countries to identify and address competition and consumer protection issues and to deal effectively with restrictive business practices in national and international markets	(d) Increased number of countries making progress in competition or consumer-protection legislation, specifically through the preparation, adoption or revision of legal instruments or through measures aimed at enforcing their implementation *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 10 new countries Estimate 2006-2007: 11 new countries Target 2008-2009: 12 new countries
(e) Strengthened capacity of developing countries to pursue both trade and trade policy objectives and sustainable development objectives in a mutually supportive fashion, and increased attention to the sustainable development objectives of developing countries in international discussions	(e) Increased number of result-oriented actions taken by developing countries and the international community to enable developing countries to take advantage of trade and investment opportunities while promoting their sustainable development objectives in international discussions or through specific policy measures established for them at the national, regional and international levels *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 60 actions Estimate 2006-2007: 90 actions Target 2008-2009: 92 actions

External factors

12.43 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) up-to-date and accurate economic and financial information and data at the country and regional levels are available; (b) there are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary funding of technical cooperation programmes; (c) there is continuing political will to achieve consensus in intergovernmental meetings on actions to be taken to achieve the objective of the

programme; and (d) conditions and capacities for adopting policies and implementing appropriate recommendations exist in member States.

Outputs

12.44 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget):

(i) General Assembly:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Second Committee, as required (20);

b. Parliamentary documentation: contribution to the report of the Secretary-General on financing for development (2); report of the Secretary-General on commodity trends and prospects (1); report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (2); contributions to reports on the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (1);

(ii) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: substantive servicing of meetings; twelfth session of the Conference, including preparatory meetings, as required (12); United Nations negotiating conferences on individual commodities (subject to requests from international commodity bodies) (20);

(iii) Commission on Sustainable Development: parliamentary documentation: contributions to reports on trade and sustainable development issues prepared in follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2);

(iv) Trade and Development Board:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual sessions of the Board (20);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports on developments and issues in the post-Doha work programme of particular concern to developing countries (2); reports on issues to be decided by the Board, as required (2);

(v) Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget: substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Working Party (4);

(vi) Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual sessions of the Commission (20); expert meetings on issues to be decided by the Commission (36);

b. Parliamentary documentation: background documentation on developing countries in international trade, as required (6); Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities activity report (2); report on the implementation of agreed conclusions and recommendations (2); report on topics to be decided by the Commission (8); report to expert meetings convened under the auspices of the Commission on topics to be decided by the Commission (6);

(vii) Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues: substantive servicing of meetings: annual sessions of the Commission (8);

(viii) Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual sessions of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts (12);

b. Parliamentary documentation: background documentation on the review of capacity-building and technical assistance on competition law and policy (2); Model Law on Competition (2); reports on competition law and policy issues (6); voluntary peer review of competition policy, as required (1);

(ix) Ad hoc expert groups: interfacing trade and environment at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels (1); key issues in the international trading system with a particular emphasis on multilateral trade negotiations and regional trade agreements (1); meetings of the Group of Eminent Persons on Non-Tariff Barriers and the inter-agency task force, as required (1); meetings on commodities, as required (1); meetings on trade-related topics of interest to developing countries, as required (1); regional cooperation on commodities trade (1); South-South regional and interregional trade (1); role of competition law and policy in promoting growth and development (1); trade and investment opportunities deriving from multilateral environmental agreements related to biodiversity and climate change (1);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Recurrent publications: developing countries in international trade, including trade and development benchmarks (2); Generalized System of Preferences handbooks and market access studies (6); *Handbook of World Mineral Trade Statistics* (2); *Handbook on Competition Legislation* (2); new geography of international economic relations, with special reference to South-South cooperation (2); series A: systemic issues and market access in international trade: ensuring development gains from the international trading system and trade negotiations (2); series B: analytical studies on competition law and policy (6); series C: commodity development and trade: analytical studies (9); series D: analytical studies on trade, environment and development (12); series E: trade policy (14); series on trade, poverty and related cross-cutting development issues (2); *Trade, Environment and Development Review* (2); *World Commodity Survey* (1);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: selected issues in international trade negotiations and ensuring development gains (10); services and development impact assessment (2); studies on trade policy development under the emerging multilateral trading system in Africa (3); technical papers on competition law and policy (4); trade and environment issues note (6); trade and environment workshop report (4);

(iii) Exhibits, guided tours, lectures: lectures on issues related to the work of the subprogramme, as required (1);

(iv) Booklets, fact sheets, wallcharts, information kits: Capacity-Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development newsletter (4); Generalized System of Preferences newsletters (2); promotional brochures, flyers and pamphlets on various activities of the subprogramme (trade negotiation and commercial diplomacy, competition law and policy, commodities etc.) (10); promotional material and booklets on activities of the subprogramme (the BioTrade, BioFuel and Carbon Market programmes etc.) (10); trade and environment information bulletin (8);

(v) Press releases, press conferences: as required (1);

(vi) Technical material: Agricultural Trade Policy Simulation Model (upgrading during the biennium) (2); database on Measures Affecting Services Trade (updating during biennium) (2); directory of competition authorities (2); InfoComm (updating during biennium) (2); TrainForTrade/Capacity-Building Task Force training modules on trade and environment (2); Trade Analysis Information System (TRAINS) database (updating

during biennium) (2); TRAINS on the Internet (updating during biennium) (2); training modules on topics in international trade negotiations (12); UNCTAD/ITC BioTrade Facilitation Programme: technical notes (4); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/UNCTAD Capacity-Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development website (updating during biennium) (2); updates of relevant UNCTAD website pages on programmes and activities within the subprogramme (2); World Integrated Trade Solution (updating during biennium) (2);

(vii) Audio-visual resources: Agricultural Trade Policy Simulation Model CD-ROM (2); commercial diplomacy and dispute settlement CD-ROM (2);

(viii) Documentation for inter-agency meetings: contributions to the Chief Executives Board and its subsidiary bodies, as required (1);

(ix) Contribution to joint outputs: contributions to *World Economic Situation and Prospects*, *World Economic and Social Survey*, the South Report, and the report of the United Nations University on regional integration (8); contributions to the World Trade Organization Committee on Trade and Environment and its Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (4);

(c) Technical cooperation (regular budget and extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: advisory missions to identify and respond to capacity-building needs of developing countries interfacing trade, environment and development, including environmental requirements and market access and environmental goods and services; advisory missions to identify, assess and help enhance the trade competitiveness of developing countries in the growing worldwide use of and trade in biofuels, as well as issues of market access and market entry related to imports of biofuels in developing countries; advisory missions for developing countries and countries with economies in transition on ensuring development gains from international trade and trade negotiations, as well as accession to the World Trade Organization (before, during and after accession); advisory missions on participating in activities at United Nations Headquarters, at the regional commissions and at regional, subregional and international organizations, as well as on trade and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; advisory missions on assistance to African, Asian, Latin American, Caribbean and Pacific countries and their regional organizations, as well as countries with economies in transition, and on post-Doha negotiations, regional trade negotiations and trade preferences; advisory missions on commodity price risk management and financial instruments in relation to the generation of resources for the development or diversification of the commodity sector, on commodity resource management in regard to mineral-led development, and on oil and gas risk management and finance; advisory missions on the factors, policy issues and responses that influence the competitiveness of the commodity sector with a view to contributing to diversification, adding value and promoting more effective participation in the supply chain, including through assistance for institution-building; advisory missions on issues related to the drafting and enforcement of competition law and policy, on consumer protection and on dealing with restrictive business practices at the national and international levels; advisory missions on strengthening analytical capacity in trade and development issues; advisory missions to assess investment opportunities for developing countries arising from multilateral environmental agreements related to biodiversity and climate change; advisory missions to assist the least developed countries in maximizing their market access benefits; advisory missions to respond to the capacity-building needs of developing countries in regard to the

sustainable use of biodiversity; advisory services to developing countries to help them integrate trade and development concerns into their national development plans and poverty reduction strategies; assistance to the least developed countries in the context of the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries; continuous assistance and supply of information on the Generalized System of Preferences to Geneva-based missions and to capitals;

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: in-service training for staff from selected regional and subregional groupings for interactive collaboration on TRAINS; international policy dialogues on biofuels designed to promote international cooperation and enhance synergies among relevant stakeholders; national and regional seminars on the Generalized System of Preferences and on other preferential trading arrangements; national workshops, seminars and training on accession to the World Trade Organization; national, regional and international seminars and workshops on multi-stakeholder approaches to biotrade; participation in the preparation and conduct of regular training courses organized pursuant to paragraph 166 of the Plan of Action adopted by the Conference at its tenth session; regional (2) and national (10) workshops for capacity-building in commodity-dependent developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, aimed at identifying ways to improve their competitiveness and supply capabilities, meeting market entry requirements, promoting the development of processing industries and participating more effectively in the supply chain; regional seminars (4), thematic seminars (8) and training workshops (5) on trade, environment and development as part of the UNEP/UNCTAD Capacity-Building Task Force, the Consultative Task Force on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Developing Countries, the UNCTAD/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movements (IFOAM) Task Force on Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture and other technical cooperation and capacity-building projects; regional seminars on trade and investment in biodiversity and climate change; seminars and workshops on approaches to trade liberalization in services and on the main trade barriers that limit the ability of developing countries to export their services; seminars and workshops on trade, environment and development, including trade opportunities as regards environmentally preferable products, traditional knowledge, the environmental and developmental implications of biotechnologies, environmentally sound technologies and instruments to help achieve the objectives of multilateral environmental agreements; seminars on using the TRAINS database; seminars to enhance the understanding of developing countries, from a developmental perspective, of issues in ongoing and future multilateral trade negotiations; seminars, workshops and simulation exercises aimed at assisting interested countries in developing their national regulatory and institutional framework in competition law and policy, and at enhancing their effective participation in discussions of the subject in international forums, including regional meetings; training activities in dispute settlement in regard to trade, investment and intellectual property; training activities to build the capacity of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, to be effective players in the multilateral trading system and to derive full benefit from trade liberalization; training events for trade negotiators of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the context of commercial diplomacy; workshop for developing countries in preparation for the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization; workshop for developing countries on international trade issues within the mandate of UNCTAD relating to the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development, in coordination with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and

other relevant United Nations bodies to maximize complementarity of effort and value-added; workshops on commodity price risk management and the utilization of structured finance instruments for the generation of resources which can be used for the development or diversification of the commodity sector; workshops on the technical and policy aspects of diversification and supply capacity in the mineral sector;

(iii) Field projects: Aid for Trade project (1); assistance in regard to multilateral and regional trade negotiations capacity-building, in particular in Africa (9); country (3) and inter-country (1) projects to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their accession to the World Trade Organization; country (3) and inter-country (3) projects aimed at capacity-building for policymaking in relation to services and at strengthening the relationship between national policymaking and both regional and international services trade in developing countries, in particular in Africa; country (3) and inter-country (5) projects aimed at capacity-building in the area of competition and consumer protection, in particular in the least developed countries; country (8) and inter-country (2) projects to assist developing countries in establishing the institutional infrastructure for the use of modern financial instruments for commodity production and trade and in meeting market entry requirements for commodities; country and inter-country projects for providing technical support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in regard to regional and multilateral trade negotiations, and support in connection with their participation in the post-Doha negotiations; country and inter-country projects to provide technical support to developing countries in developing national strategies, policy instruments and legal frameworks in the promotion and production of biofuels; country project on environmentally sound and economically viable management of lead; country projects on trade and environment issues of concern to developing countries; inter-country project on adjustment support to trade reforms (1); inter-country project on creative industries (1); inter-country project on new and dynamic sectors (1); inter-country projects to assist developing countries in the utilization of Generalized System of Preferences schemes and other preferential trade arrangements; capacity-building project on agricultural commodities among African, Caribbean and Pacific States (1); national and regional biotrade programmes; project on dispute settlement (1) and commercial diplomacy (2); support to the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries; UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity-Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development: country projects (6) and subregional projects (2).

Table 12.14 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 3**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Regular budget				
Post	23 504.0	23 701.7	84	85
Non-post	656.4	656.4	—	—
Subtotal	**24 160.4**	**24 358.1**	**84**	**85**
Extrabudgetary	17 654.8	13 098.7	4	1
Total	**41 815.2**	**37 456.8**	**88**	**86**

12.45 The proposed amount of $24,358,100 comprises: (a) $23,701,700 for the funding of 85 posts; and (b) $656,400 under non-post requirements for consultants and experts, travel of staff and contractual services. The increase of $197,700 under posts is the result of the inward redeployment of one General Service (Other level) post from executive direction and management to strengthen the administrative and programmatic support capabilities of the subprogramme.

12.46 In addition, an estimated amount of $13,098,700 in extrabudgetary resources is anticipated to carry out technical cooperation activities to strengthen the capacities of developing countries and, inter alia, to provide: (a) advisory services on international trade negotiations, especially under the Doha work programme of the World Trade Organization; accession to the World Trade Organization; regional integration among developing countries and between them and other trading partners, including advisory services to the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States on negotiations between the Group and the European Union on economic partnership agreements and the interface with the Doha negotiations; trade policy formulation to countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific; maximizing market access benefits for the least developed countries; institutional capacity-building by the least developed countries under the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme and the Integrated Framework; utilization of preferential trade regimes including the Generalized System of Preferences; (b) capacity-building for improving supply capacities, meeting market entry requirements, exploiting avenues for diversification, establishment of infrastructure for innovative financing mechanisms and market-based risk management instruments, as well as building effective multi-stakeholder partnerships; (c) technical assistance and capacity-building activities, in particular thematic studies, policy dialogues and workshops, to address issues arising at the interface between trade and environment in international negotiations and national sustainable development strategies; and (d) assistance in the preparation of competition and consumer protection laws and policies for developing countries, including the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition; capacity-building for advocacy and enforcement of competition laws and regional cooperation.

Subprogramme 4
Services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency and human resources development

Resource requirements (before recosting): $13,843,500

12.47 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency. The programme of work has been formulated by drawing on subprogramme 4 of programme 10 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2008-2009. The work of the subprogramme assists developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition to increase their access to, and enhance their capacity to develop and use, technology and knowledge, in particular in the areas of: trade logistics and trade facilitation, including customs and legal frameworks; economic applications of information and communication technologies; and human resources development in the fields of trade, investment and trade-supporting services.

Table 12.15 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To improve the competitiveness in international trade of developing countries and countries with economies in transition through efficient and secure trade-supporting services, increased and sustainable utilization of information technology and human resources development.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved trade logistics of developing countries through, inter alia, strengthening of transport efficiency, trade facilitation and customs and legal frameworks	(a) Increased number of specific new actions taken by developing countries to improve transport efficiency and trade facilitation *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 10 new actions Estimate 2006-2007: 20 new actions Target 2008-2009: 20 new actions
(b) Improved awareness and understanding by developing countries of the policy and strategy options of the economic applications of information and communication technologies	(b) Increased number of specific new actions taken by developing countries to address the economic implications of information and communication technologies *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 20 new actions Estimate 2006-2007: 28 new actions Target 2008-2009: 28 new actions
(c) Strengthened capacities in developing countries in the fields of trade, investment and trade-supporting services through human resources development, networking and sustainable use of information technology	(c) (i) Increased number of specific new actions taken by developing countries to strengthen their capacities in the fields of trade, investment and trade-supporting services *Performance measures* 2004-2005: Not available Estimate 2006-2007: 15 new actions Target 2008-2009: 15 new actions

	(ii) Number of Government officials trained who consider that "paragraph 166" courses (training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda) have significantly contributed to the understanding of key issues on the international economic agenda
	Performance measures
	2004-2005: 40 governmental officials who consider the courses beneficial
	Estimate 2006-2007: 60 governmental officials who consider the courses beneficial
	Target 2008-2009: 80 governmental officials who consider the courses beneficial

External factors

12.48 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) up-to-date and accurate economic and financial information and data at the country and regional levels are available; (b) there are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary funding of technical cooperation programmes; (c) there is continuing political will to achieve consensus in intergovernmental meetings on actions to be taken to achieve the objective of the programme; and (d) conditions and capacities for adopting policies and implementing appropriate recommendations exist in member States.

Outputs

12.49 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget):

(i) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: twelfth session of the Conference (12);

b. Parliamentary documentation: contribution to the report to the Conference at its twelfth session (1);

(ii) Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget: substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Working Party (4);

(iii) Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual sessions of the Commission (10); six expert meetings on issues to be decided by the Commission (24);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports of the expert meetings of the Commission on specific topics to be determined by the Commission (6); reports on topics to be decided by the Commission (2);

(iv) Ad hoc expert groups: capacity-building and skills enhancement in relation with the Aid for Trade initiative (2); information and communication technology for development and innovation management (2); transport and trade logistics (1);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Recurrent publications: *Information Economy Report* (2); *Information Economy Report: Overview* (2); *Review of Maritime Transport* (2);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: studies on transport and trade facilitation (4); study on training and capacity-building in trade, investment and development in relation to the Aid for Trade initiative (1);

(iii) Press releases, press conferences: launching of the *Information Economy Report* (2); press briefings, interviews and press conferences related to the outputs of the programme (1);

(iv) Exhibits, guided tours, lectures: lectures on issues related to the work of the subprogramme (5);

(v) Booklets, fact sheets, wallcharts, information kits: capacity-building through human resources development and e-application activity report (2); promotional brochures, pamphlets and information kits on various activities of the subprogramme (e-tourism, Human Resources Development Advisory Group, information and communication technologies, Virtual Institute and trade logistics) (4); web-based transport newsletter (8); web-based Virtual Institute bulletin/brochure (4);

(vi) Technical material: Automated Systems for Customs Data website (2); course material on key issues on the international economic agenda (5); course materials for TrainForTrade (2); course materials on the use of the operating/trading system for business development services in e-tourism (2); distance learning platform (1); guidelines for the collection and production of statistical indicators on information and communication technologies (1); use of information and communication technologies for training and capacity development (1); Virtual Institute (web platform and teaching materials) (3); updates of relevant UNCTAD website pages on programmes and activities within the subprogramme (2);

(vii) Seminars for outside users: preparation and coordination of, and contribution to, training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda (5);

(viii) Audio-visual resources: CD-ROMs for the training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda (5); pedagogic video materials on human resources development (2); TrainForTrade CD-ROMs (2);

(c) Technical cooperation (regular budget and extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: advisory service for information and communication technology measurement; advisory services on the development of university curricula on UNCTAD issues in relation to the Virtual Institute; development of business services in the area of e-tourism; development of teaching resources and tools for the Virtual Institute network of academic, training and research institutions; innovative management for scientific and technological development; policies and practical aspects of information and communication technology for development; implementation of TrainForTrade training and capacity development activities; transport policies and international legal instruments, standards and rules related to the facilitation of international trade, transport and transport security;

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: building capacity in trade facilitation and transport, including multimodal transport, logistics, legal frameworks, containerization and its international implications; courses on the development of business services in e-tourism; development of university curricula and associated teaching resources and tools; economic, technical, legal and regulatory aspects of information and communication technology for development; information and communication technology measurement; TrainForTrade seminars on issues related to international trade, trade-supporting services, tourism, investment and port management, including distance learning and workshops on the training of trainers;

(iii) Field projects: economic, technical, legal and regulatory aspects of information and communication technology for development; national, regional and interregional projects in the fields of transport and related services, trade facilitation and logistics, including ASYCUDA; national and regional projects for the further development of the Virtual Institute network of academic training and research institutions; national and regional projects for the development of business services in developing countries; TrainForTrade training and capacity-building programmes.

Table 12.16 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 4**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Regular budget				
Post	13 737.4	13 539.7	50	49
Non-post	303.8	303.8	—	—
Subtotal	**14 041.2**	**13 843.5**	**50**	**49**
Extrabudgetary	25 292.2	20 698.9	7	2
Total	**39 333.4**	**34 542.4**	**57**	**51**

12.50 The amount of $13,843,500 comprises: (a) $13,539,700 for the funding of 49 posts; and (b) $303,800 under non-post requirements for consultants and experts, travel of staff and contractual services for editing, printing of publications and the production of CD-ROMs for technical material. The decrease of $197,700 under posts is related to the outward redeployment of one General Service (Other level) post to subprogramme 2, Investment, enterprise and technology, to strengthen the work under that subprogramme.

12.51 In addition, an estimated amount of $20,698,900 in extrabudgetary resources is anticipated for the implementation of technical cooperation activities, in particular: (a) development of information and communication technology-based tools and their implementation in developing countries (with a special focus on the least developed countries within the framework of the UNCTAD E-Tourism for Development initiative; (b) organization of ad hoc expert groups on the information economy and the economic and social impact of information and communication technology for development, innovation management and science and technology; treatment of information and communication technology issues in follow-up to the actions of the World Summit on the Information Society, 2005; (c) advisory services on information and communication technology for development and information and communication technology measurement, innovation management and science and technology; (d) provision for workshops and seminars on the legal, fiscal and economic implications of information and communication technology and e-business for

developing countries, on information and communication technology measurement, innovation management and on science and technology; and (e) assistance to support distance learning and networking activities; training and capacity-building activities and the strengthening of local capacities to progressively self-monitor capacity-building activities under TrainForTrade programme.

Subprogramme 5
Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

Resource requirements (before recosting): $7,448,000

A. Development of Africa

12.52 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa, in the Division on Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes. The programme of work has been formulated by drawing upon subprogramme 5A of programme 10 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2008-2009. The work of the subprogramme undertakes analytical research to identify issues that impact upon Africa's economic development, and plays an advocacy role in promoting consensus in the international development community on the policy measures that best address Africa's development problems.

Table 12.17 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To promote African economic development and fuller participation in and successful integration of African countries into the world economy.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased range of national and international policy choices to promote African development in the areas of expertise of UNCTAD	(a) Increased number of endorsements by African States of policy recommendations *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 24 endorsements in articles and interviews Estimate 2006-2007: 30 endorsements in articles and interviews Target 2008-2009: 35 endorsements in articles and interviews
(b) Increased utilization of services provided in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and various intergovernmental and inter-agency initiatives with regard to Africa	(b) Increased number of requests for inputs in support of NEPAD and other such initiatives *Performance measures* 2004-2005: Not available Estimate 2006-2007: 6 new requests for inputs Target 2008-2009: 6 new requests for inputs

External factors

12.53 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) up-to-date and accurate economic and financial information and data at the country and regional levels are available; (b) there are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary funding of technical cooperation programmes; (c) there is continuing political will in member States to adopt relevant policies and agree on actions to be taken towards achieving the objective of the programme; and (d) conditions and capacities for adopting policies and implementing appropriate recommendations exist in member States.

Outputs

12.54 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget):

(i) General Assembly:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the General Assembly, as required (2);

b. Parliamentary documentation: contribution to NEPAD: consolidated report of the Secretary-General on progress in implementation and international support (2);

(ii) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: twelfth session of the Conference (10); preparatory meetings for the twelfth session of the Conference, as required (12);

b. Contribution to the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the Conference at its twelfth session (1);

(iii) Economic and Social Council:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, as required (2);

b. Parliamentary documentation: contribution to Council documentation, as required (1);

(iv) Committee for Programme and Coordination: substantive servicing of meetings, as required (1);

(v) Trade and Development Board:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual and executive sessions of the Board (12);

b. Parliamentary documentation: analytical reports on economic development in Africa (overview) (2); report on UNCTAD activities in favour of Africa (2);

(vi) Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget: substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Working Party (4);

(vii) Ad hoc expert groups: substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the ad hoc expert group on economic development in Africa (2);

(viii) Assistance to representatives, rapporteurs: contribution to NEPAD action plans, as required (1); contribution to the NEPAD cluster on agriculture, market access and

diversification (2); servicing of, and provision of studies and papers for, NEPAD expert meetings, conferences and NEPAD-related meetings, as required (1);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Recurrent publications: *Economic Development in Africa* (2);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: mobilizing financial resources towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals in Africa (1);

(iii) Exhibits, guided tours, lectures: lectures and presentations on African development issues for various audiences, including civil society and academia (4);

(iv) Press releases, press conferences: press releases, press conferences and interviews to publicize research results and policy proposals related to economic development in Africa, as required (8);

(v) Seminars for outside users: seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including those held in connection with UNCTAD training courses and other capacity-building activities (1).

B. Least developed countries

12.55 This subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division on Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes. The programme of work has been formulated by drawing upon subprogramme 5B of programme 10 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2008-2009. The work of the subprogramme focuses on improving human and institutional capabilities in the least developed countries through the following: research and policy analysis, in particular on the causes of the decline in the share of the least developed countries in world trade and the linkages among trade, growth and poverty reduction; facilitating intergovernmental discussion on the least developed countries, including their status and smooth graduation; and technical assistance based on specific needs of the countries concerned and through the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and the ITC/UNCTAD/World Trade Organization Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme. The subprogramme will thereby contribute to implementing the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 ("Brussels Programme of Action").

Table 12.18 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To promote the progressive and beneficial integration into the global economy of the least developed countries and facilitate their smooth graduation.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased analytical understanding and consensus in the global economy of the development problems of the countries concerned	(a) Increased number of policy actions agreed and recommended by the least developed countries and their development partners *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 5 new policy actions Estimate 2006-2007: 7 new policy actions Target 2008-2009: 7 new policy actions
(b) Better integration of trade policies and priorities in national development plans through the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and the building of capacity for country ownership, and implementation of the action matrices of the Enhanced Integrated Framework	(b) Increased number of countries making efforts to mainstream their trade policies and priorities into their national development plans as well as concrete implementation of the action matrices of the Enhanced Integrated Framework *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 6 countries Estimate 2006-2007: 10 countries Target 2008-2009: 12 countries

External factors

12.56 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) up-to-date and accurate economic and financial information and data at the country and regional levels are available; (b) there are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary funding of technical cooperation programmes; (c) there is continuing political will to achieve consensus in intergovernmental meetings on actions to be taken towards the objective of the programme; and (d) conditions and capacities for adopting policies and implementing appropriate recommendations exist in member States.

Outputs

12.57 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies:

(i) General Assembly:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the General Assembly, as required (1); meetings of the Second Committee (4);

b. Parliamentary documentation: contribution to the report of the Secretary-General on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked countries (1); contribution to the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on issues relevant to UNCTAD (2);

(ii) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: preparatory meetings for the twelfth session of the Conference, as required (6); twelfth session of the Conference (8);

b. Parliamentary documentation: contribution to the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the Conference at its twelfth session (1);

(iii) Economic and Social Council:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, as required (2);

b. Parliamentary documentation: contribution, through the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be submitted to the Council at its substantive session (2); contribution to Council documentation, as required (1);

(iv) Committee for Programme and Coordination: substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Committee, as required (1);

(v) Trade and Development Board:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual and executive sessions of the Board (8);

b. Parliamentary documentation: progress report of the UNCTAD secretariat on the implementation of UNCTAD-wide activities in favour of the least developed countries (2); report of the UNCTAD secretariat on global assessment of the effective benefits received by the least developed countries by virtue of their status (1); reports of the UNCTAD secretariat on issues of sectoral and thematic concern to the least developed countries, for example, commodities (1); reports on progress made in implementation by UNCTAD of the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries in regard to trade development (2); *The Least Developed Countries Report: Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD* (2);

(vi) Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget: substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Working Party (4);

(vii) Committee for Development Policy:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meeting of the Committee to review the list of the least developed countries (1);

b. Parliamentary documentation: documents for the annual sessions of the Committee, including the expected review of the list of the least developed countries in 2009 (1); various conceptual, methodological and statistical inputs to

the review by the Committee in 2009 of the list of the least developed countries (1);

(viii) Ad hoc expert groups: substantive servicing of meetings: ad hoc expert group meeting on issues related to the theme of the annual publication, *The Least Developed Countries Report* (2); ad hoc expert meeting on ways and means of improving production, processing, packaging and exporting of tropical fruits from the African least developed countries (2);

(b) Other substantive activities:

(i) Recurrent publications: the least developed country profiles (1); *The Least Developed Countries Report*, vol. I (2); *The Least Developed Countries Report*, vol. II (2);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries: challenges and prospects (1);

(iii) Exhibits, guided tours, lectures: lectures and presentations on the least developed countries to various audiences, including civil society and academia (1);

(iv) Booklets, fact sheets, wallcharts, information kits: brochure on the activities of the Division on Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes (1); policy briefs on the least developed countries (4); promotional/information materials on issues of concern to the least developed countries (1);

(v) Press releases, press conferences: press briefings and interviews in relation to work on issues of concern to the least developed countries (8);

(vi) Technical material: updates of relevant UNCTAD website pages on programmes and activities within the subprogramme (2);

(vii) Seminars for outside users: seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including those held in connection with training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda and other capacity-building activities (1);

(c) Technical cooperation:

(i) Advisory services: advisory services on monitoring and evaluating technical cooperation programmes in the context of the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries, including preparation of country presentations and multi-year technical cooperation programmes; analysing the impact of globalization and liberalization policies on the social and economic progress of the least developed countries, including responses to policy reforms and the adequacy of international support measures; assessing the effective benefits that have been gained by the least developed countries by virtue of their status and analysing the exit strategy for those near graduation thresholds; preparing and analysing information requested nationally on issues of concern to the least developed countries;

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: training courses for policymakers of the least developed countries, drawing on the three most recent issues of *The Least Developed Countries Report*; training workshop on production, packaging, processing and exporting of tropical fruits from the African least developed countries; workshops in selected least developed countries for the implementation of activities in the context of the Enhanced Integrated Framework and the Aid for Trade initiative; workshops to disseminate the findings of the most recent issues of *The Least Developed Countries Report*;

(iii) Field projects: contribution to the establishment of centres of excellence for the training of trainers in the field of commodities in selected African least developed countries in the context of the project on quality assurance and enhancing export competitiveness of tropical fruits in the African least developed countries.

C. Special programmes

12.58 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes. It focuses on improving human and institutional capabilities in the countries concerned and promoting international awareness of the issues of concern to them through research and policy analysis, as well as providing technical assistance based on their specific needs. The subprogramme thereby contributes to the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

Table 12.19 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To respond to the special needs of small, vulnerable economies, small island developing States and landlocked and transit developing countries.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced international cooperation to implement the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and to improve the effective participation of landlocked developing countries, as well as other groups of countries mentioned in paragraph 33 of the São Paulo Consensus, in the global trading system	(a) Increased number of initiatives adopted by countries towards advancing the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the more effective participation of landlocked developing countries in the global trading system, such as in the formulation and amendment of transit traffic agreements *Performance measures* 2004-2005: Not available Estimate 2006-2007: 3 new initiatives Target 2008-2009: 4 new initiatives
(b) Contribution to the follow-up to the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in 2005	(b) Timely completion of inputs to this follow-up *Performance measure* 2004-2005: 50 per cent (of inputs) Estimate 2006-2007: 50 per cent (of inputs) Target 2008-2009: 70 per cent (of inputs)

External factors

12.59 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) up-to-date and accurate economic and financial information and data at the country and regional levels are available; (b) there are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary funding of technical cooperation programmes; (c) there is continuing political will to achieve consensus in intergovernmental meetings on actions to be taken to achieve the objective of the programme; and (d) conditions and capacities for adopting policies and implementing appropriate recommendations exist in member States.

Outputs

12.60 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies:

(i) General Assembly:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the General Assembly, as required (2); meetings of the Second Committee (4);

b. Parliamentary documentation: contribution to the report of the Secretary-General on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked countries (1); contribution to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (2);

(ii) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: twelfth session of the Conference (10); preparatory meetings for the twelfth session of the Conference, as required (12);

b. Parliamentary documentation: contribution to the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the Conference at its twelfth session (1);

(iii) Economic and Social Council:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, as required (2);

b. Parliamentary documentation: contribution to Council documentation, as required (1);

(iv) Committee for Programme and Coordination: substantive servicing of meetings: substantive servicing, as required (1);

(v) Trade and Development Board:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual and executive sessions of the Board (12);

b. Parliamentary documentation: inputs to background reports for expert meetings on trade and development issues of interest to the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, transit developing countries, small island developing States, and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies (5);

(vi) Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget: substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Working Party (4);

(vii) Committee for Development Policy: parliamentary documentation: contributions to the reports on the follow-up to the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as required (1);

(viii) Ad hoc expert groups: ad hoc expert group on benefits derived from least developed country status and on the definition of structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies (1);

(ix) Assistance to representatives, rapporteurs: contribution to preparatory regional meetings (5); contribution to the annual ministerial meeting of landlocked developing countries (1); contribution to the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action (1);

(b) Other substantive activities:

(i) Non-recurrent publications: challenges to and opportunities in the improvement of transit-transport systems in selected developing regions (1);

(ii) Exhibits, guided tours, lectures: lectures and presentations on the development issues of landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies to various audiences, including civil society and academia (1);

(iii) Booklets, fact sheets, wallcharts, information kits: policy briefs on landlocked developing countries, transit developing countries and small island developing States (6); promotional brochures, flyers and pamphlets on various activities of the subprogramme (2);

(iv) Press releases, press conferences: press briefings and interviews in relation to the work on issues of landlocked developing countries and transit developing countries, small island developing States, and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies (8);

(v) Technical material: updates of relevant UNCTAD website pages on programmes and activities within the subprogramme (2);

(vi) Seminars for outside users: seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including those convened in connection with training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda and other capacity-building activities (1);

(c) Technical cooperation:

(i) Advisory services: assisting small island developing States in the context of their negotiations in the World Trade Organization; preparing and analysing information requested nationally on issues of concern to countries under this subprogramme, such as the development implications of multilateral trading systems;

(ii) Field projects: substantive inputs to, and coordination of, field projects designed to strengthen transit-transport cooperation between landlocked and transit countries.

Table 12.20 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 5**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Regular budget				
Post	5 278.6	7 030.7	19	24
Non-post	365.8	417.3	—	—
Subtotal	**5 644.4**	**7 448.0**	**19**	**24**
Extrabudgetary	1 865.9	2 079.6	2	1
Total	**7 510.3**	**9 527.6**	**21**	**25**

12.61 The amount of $7,448,000 comprises: (a) $7,030,700 for the funding of 24 posts; and (b) $417,300 under non-post requirements for consultants and experts and travel of staff. The increase of $1,752,100 under posts is the result of changes in the staffing level due to: (a) the inward redeployment of posts attached to former subprogramme 1B, Development of Africa (1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 1 General Service (Other level)) to subprogramme 5, Africa, least developed countries and special programmes, thereby implementing General Assembly resolution 61/235 on programme planning, and one P-3 post from programme support to improve programmatic support by undertaking substantive research and policy analysis on African development issues; and (b) the delayed impact of one new P-4 post established in the biennium 2006-2007. The concomitant transfer of non-post resources from former subprogramme 1B, Development of Africa, has resulted in an increase of $51,500.

12.62 In addition, an estimated amount of $2,079,600 in extrabudgetary resources is anticipated to be utilized towards the development and delivery of technical cooperation tools and programmes that will contribute to institutional capacity-building in Africa, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, transit developing countries, small island developing States, and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, including, inter alia: (a) development of teaching materials and policy briefs; (b) delivery of training through workshops and e-learning to both policymakers and technical national staff at the ministries of trade and finance/planning of the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies; (c) contributions to the effective implementation of the enhanced integrated framework in terms of assisting the least developed countries, by means of diagnostic trade integration studies, to identify and prioritize their trade-related technical assistance needs, as well as of strengthening in-country implementation of the Integrated Framework, thus enhancing country-ownership capacity.

D. Programme support

Resource requirements (before recosting): $25,818,100

12.63 Programme support services are provided to the policymaking organs, executive direction and management and substantive subprogrammes to assist them in delivering programmed outputs. The services are organized around four entities, namely, the Resources Management Service, the Intergovernmental Affairs and Outreach Service, the Technical Cooperation Service and the Evaluation and Planning Unit, as part of the Division of Management.

12.64 The Resources Management Service provides the support services for personnel, budgetary and financial administration, resource planning and budgeting, and administration of technical cooperation activities, as well as providing information technology support, including data-processing services, development and maintenance of information technology systems, and support services to computer networks.

12.65 The Intergovernmental Affairs and Outreach Service is responsible for the preparation, management and servicing of the quadrennial sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the sessions of the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary machinery (commissions, expert meetings, Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget) and the United Nations conferences organized under the auspices of UNCTAD. The Service provides liaison support and services to regional groups, and is responsible for monitoring the institutional follow-up to the decisions of the intergovernmental machinery, preparation of the calendar of meetings, editing and report writing, protocol support and preparation of host country agreements.

12.66 The Technical Cooperation Service provides policy guidance for, and promotes a coordinated approach by, the secretariat to technical cooperation, including the review of project proposals, fund-raising and liaison with beneficiaries, donors and other organizations involved in trade-related technical cooperation.

12.67 The Evaluation and Planning Unit provides support and strategic advice to management on programme planning, monitoring and assessment, including on strategic planning and the results-based budget; self-assessment; external evaluations; liaison with internal and external oversight bodies; and inter-agency and interdepartmental coordination of matters related to programmes and evaluation. The Unit was transferred from the Office of the Secretary-General to the Division of Management to assist the Director of Management in making strategic decisions relating to programmes and activities, and to strengthen coherence with the work of the Resources Management Service, in particular its resource planning, budgeting and administration.

Outputs

12.68 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies:

(i) General Assembly: parliamentary documentation: reports of other intergovernmental meetings, as required (4); reports of the annual and executive sessions of the Trade and Development Board (8);

(ii) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: substantive servicing of meetings: twelfth session of the Conference, including the preparatory meetings (as required) (20);

(iii) Trade and Development Board:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: annual and executive sessions of the Board (6);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget (4); reports of UNCTAD commissions on their annual sessions (6);

(iv) Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Working Party (40);

b. Parliamentary documentation: conference room papers and documents, as required (8); follow-up reports to the in-depth evaluation of technical cooperation programmes (1); in-depth evaluation of technical cooperation programmes (1); reports on the review of technical cooperation activities (2);

(v) Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities: parliamentary documentation: reports of the expert meetings (6);

(vi) Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues: parliamentary documentation: reports of the expert meetings, including meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition, Law and Policy and the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (8);

(vii) Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development: parliamentary documentation: reports of the expert meetings (6);

(b) Other substantive activities:

(i) Non-recurrent publications: Raúl Prebisch Lecture series (2);

(ii) Exhibits, guided tours, lectures: introductory briefing for new diplomats in Geneva responsible for UNCTAD activities (4); public outreach activities on the work of UNCTAD and its relationship with other organizations (e.g., briefings for delegations and other interested groups, seminars, public speaking engagements) and seminars and lectures on issues related to technical cooperation (12);

(iii) Booklets, fact sheets, wallcharts, information kits: ad hoc public information material about UNCTAD and its activities, as required (10); booklet on UNCTAD technical cooperation programmes (1); press kits and flyers for flagship publications (10); press kits and other public information materials concerning the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (3); *UNCTAD News* (18);

(iv) Press releases, press conferences: press conferences and briefings (16); press releases, notes for correspondents, electronic news briefs for the media on trade and development issues and on UNCTAD and its work (140);

(v) Technical material: UNCTAD website and its pages containing information about UNCTAD, meetings and events, documents and publications, press and public information materials, technical cooperation, and evaluation (2);

(vi) Documentation for inter-agency meetings: documents and inputs for, and representation at, inter-agency meetings concerning programme coordination, operational activities, evaluation and management-related issues (10);

(c) Technical cooperation: field projects: management of interregional operational activities providing general support to technical cooperation in all areas of UNCTAD work;

(d) Conference services, administration, oversight:

(i) Conference services: development and operation of videoconferencing facility; liaison with United Nations Office at Geneva on conference servicing and documentation matters and with United Nations Headquarters on conference servicing, calendar matters, documentation and submission of reports to the General Assembly; technical servicing of annual sessions of the UNCTAD commissions and their expert meetings; technical servicing of consultations of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and of the President of the Trade and Development Board with member States; technical servicing

of international commodity conferences; technical servicing of meetings of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council; technical servicing of seminars, study groups and other ad hoc meetings; technical servicing of the annual and executive sessions of the Trade and Development Board; technical servicing of the sessions of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and Programme Budget; technical servicing of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and its preparatory meetings;

(ii) Human resources management: assistance to management in regard to personnel management policies and practices, appropriate measures to implement pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the directives of the Office of Human Resources Management and the development of new approaches to and adaptation of existing policies and practices; assistance to management in regard to staff-management relations, including interaction with staff representative bodies; personnel administration, staff security and welfare, performance management, staff development and training, and separation of staff under the 100, 200 and 300 series of the Staff Rules; recruitment and servicing of consultants, individual contractors and interns; recruitment, servicing and reclassification of project personnel; vacancy management, recruitment, placement and promotion of staff under the 100 and 300 series of the Staff Rules;

(iii) Programme planning, budget, accounts: administration of allotments, control of the staffing table, certification and reporting on the utilization of approved resources, and preparation of budget performance reports and vacancy statistics reports; financial control and certification of all accounts under regular budgetary funds allotted to UNCTAD; financial reporting and accounting under delegated authority for all technical cooperation projects funded from various donor sources outside the regular budget; maintenance of records on travel, consultants and activities under the regular programme of technical cooperation, and training activities for reporting purposes; monitoring and verification of programme implementation, and coordination of programme performance reporting; programme planning and coordination of the preparation of the draft work programme; review, maintenance and correction of accounts and processing of inter-office vouchers and journal vouchers for both regular budget and extrabudgetary funds;

(iv) Central support services:

a. Electronic publishing support: assistance in regard to publications on CD-ROM or in other electronic media; graphics/artist support for publishing activities;

b. Electronic publishing support: maintenance and quality control of the UNCTAD website, coordination of its contents and technical coordination with the International Computing Centre;

c. Facility management: organization of office accommodation, interfacing with the United Nations Office at Geneva in regard to office maintenance and equipment, management of storage areas and publication stocks and the discard of secretariat assets through the Property Survey Board;

d. Information technology support: information technology support for the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and its website;

e. Information technology support: provision of installation, redeployment and maintenance services; monitoring of inventory and resource use; user helpdesk and support for personnel computer and mainframe software applications;

f. Information technology support: integrated oversight of the information technology systems at UNCTAD, ensuring their mutual compatibility and consistency with outside technology, and planning and development of new systems;

g. Information technology support: maintenance and enhancement of local area network infrastructure, internal and external communications links, and electronic mail and fax systems;

h. Information technology support: operational support for major applications and development of new applications, as required;

i. Other general services: provision of general services for the preparatory process for the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

j. Other general services: handling of insurance policies, archives and telephone directories;

k. Procurement services: assistance on procurement procedures and related Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) flows, grants to non-profit bodies, and internal and external printing requests;

l. Procurement services: liaison with the United Nations Office at Geneva, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) field offices and field project teams in regard to all actions involving the procurement of goods and services under the 100 series of the Financial Rules;

m. Procurement services: yearly statistical reporting to UNDP on project procurement, liaison with the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office, monitoring of extrabudgetary procurement inventory and transfer of project assets to Governments;

n. Travel: preparation of cost estimates, travel requests and rosters for the payment of daily subsistence allowances and for official travel of staff and consultants/experts;

(v) Translation, editorial services: editing of UNCTAD documentation and management of the document submission process;

(vi) Evaluations: ad hoc management reviews and evaluations of, for example, publications or projects; oversight and coordination of external evaluations, conducted in the context of project or trust fund agreements; oversight and coordination of the self-assessment exercise, and its reporting; oversight of external evaluation mandated by the Trade and Development Board.

Table 12.21 **Resource requirements: programme support**

Category	*Resources (thousands of United States dollars)*		*Posts*	
	2006-2007	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Regular budget				
Post	17 636.2	19 445.7	73	79
Non-post	6 552.4	6 372.4	—	—
Subtotal	**24 188.6**	**25 818.1**	**73**	**79**
Extrabudgetary	6 427.2	6 713.9	18	18
Total	**30 615.8**	**32 532.0**	**91**	**97**

12.69 The amount of $25,818,100 comprises: (a) $19,445,700 for the funding of 79 posts; and (b) $6,372,400 under non-post requirements for contractual services, general operating expenses and acquisition and replacement of office equipment. The increase of $1,809,500 is due to changes in the level of posts as a net result of the inward and outward movement of posts and the delayed impact of one P-2 post established in 2006-2007, as follows: (a) the inward redeployment from executive direction and management of one P-5, one P-4, one P-2 and one General Service (Other level) post to achieve better integration of programmatic, budgetary and financial aspects; (b) the inward redeployment of one P-4 and one General Service (Other level) post from subprogramme 1, Globalization, interdependence and development, to ensure greater cohesion in communication and outreach activities; (c) the inward redeployment of one P-4 level post from subprogramme 2, Investment, enterprise and development, to ensure consolidation of legal issues relating to donor and project agreements, host country agreements for conferences and meetings organized under the auspices of UNCTAD and other legal issues; and (d) the outward redeployment of one P-3 level post to subprogramme 5, Africa, least developed countries and special programmes, to undertake substantive research and policy analysis on African economic development issues. Under non-post resources, the decrease of $180,000 relates to a realignment of requirements based on current expenditure patterns.

12.70 In addition, an estimated amount of $6,713,900 in extrabudgetary resources is anticipated to be utilized for support services for extrabudgetary activities carried out under the programme of work.

Table 12.22 **Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the relevant recommendations of the oversight bodies**

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/60/7 and Corr.1)	
The Committee trusts that, in future, proposals for action on posts will be presented with precise supporting justification (para. IV.27).	UNCTAD shall endeavour to ensure that complete and precise justifications accompany proposals seeking the establishment of a post.
The establishment of one P-3 post is proposed in the Division on Globalization and Development strategies, under subprogramme 1 ... the Committee recommends that the function be met through redeployment (para. IV.28). The establishment of two P-2 posts are proposed in the Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development, under subprogramme 2 ... to strengthen the subprogramme in the area of statistics. The Committee does not therefore recommend approval of the two P-2 posts requested (para. IV.29).	Under the leadership of its Secretary-General, UNCTAD undertook a comprehensive review of the organizational structure and the subsequent realignment of responsibilities. Based on that internal review and bearing in mind the requests contained in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 60/246, the need for the three posts (1 P-3 and 2 P-2) was met from within existing resources by the internal redeployment of posts (1 P-3 and 1 P-2, both from the Division of Management), and the use of a vacant post. For the proposed programme for the biennium 2008-2009, resource requirements reflect the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/235, on programme planning, and the concretization of the comprehensive review (see paras. 12.35 and 12.40 of the present budget section).
The establishment of one P-4 post is proposed for the Special Programme for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, Small Island Developing States and Structurally Weak, Vulnerable and Small Economies, under subprogramme 5 ... to assist with the annual report on the least developed countries and to undertake research and policy analysis in this respect. ... the Committee recommends that UNCTAD proactively seek a collaborative agreement with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States ... (para. IV.30).	UNCTAD has an excellent working relationship with the Office of the High Representative. This includes active participation in and contribution to the six inter-agency consultations convened by the Office on the midterm review of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 ("Brussels Programme of Action") at the regional and global levels, preparatory meetings on the subject, and substantive and technical work for the two regional preparatory meetings held in Addis Ababa for the African least developed countries and in Bangkok for those in Asia and the Pacific, the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries, held in Cotonou, in June 2006, the preparatory meeting of governmental experts and the high-level meeting on the midterm review. Similarly, during the high-level meeting, UNCTAD, in

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
	consultation with the Office of the High Representative, organized two parallel events, a meeting of the Investment Advisory Council on the least developed countries and a high-level round-table meeting on the *Least Developed Countries Report 2006*. Previous cooperation between UNCTAD and the Office of the High Representative includes the convening and organization of ministerial meetings and conferences, such as the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries, the Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries and the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("Barbados Programme of Action"). UNCTAD also made important contributions to the high-level meetings of the Economic and Social Council, convened by the Office of the High Representative and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, on mobilizing resources for the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action.
The Committee recommends that UNCTAD closely monitor its travel-related expenses and identify areas for economies (para. IV.35).	Constant efforts are made to reduce travel costs through the increased use of videoconferencing resources in lieu of staff travel and for the conduct of interviews. In addition, travel costs are reduced by combining missions within the same region etc.
The Committee points out that procedures should be in place to ensure a lean and efficient operation and that guidelines on internal programme performance assessment in results-based management are readily available through the Office of Internal Oversight Services. The Committee is of the opinion that a follow-up review should be undertaken and that there should be routine operational audits and reviews to help identify opportunities for further efficiencies and economies in both the administrative and substantive components, including the elimination of duplication with other bodies in the area of statistics and related publications (para. IV.36).	Internal programme performance assessments are conducted after the sixth, twelfth, eighteenth and twenty-fourth months of the biennium. Reports on results, consisting of narratives and statistics, are submitted to the Office of Internal Oversight Services through the online system, the Integrated Monitoring and Documentation Information System. These reporting exercises allow an assessment of performance, including a statement of results, for each expected accomplishment, number of work-months taken to achieve outputs, and areas needing improvement. One P-2 position was filled in 2006 to promote results-based management and to coordinate programme

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
	performance reporting. A workshop was conducted for focal points across all subprogrammes, not only to facilitate compliance with reporting requirements but, more importantly, to disseminate a good understanding of procedures for performance measurement that would contribute towards ensuring efficiencies of operation within each of their subprogrammes. Since 2005, the annual report of UNCTAD elucidates the organization's accomplishments for the year as well as performance based on established indicators of achievement. This report is reviewed by the governing body to ensure accountability. The Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget undertakes a review of a technical cooperation programme at its September session each year, with a view to assessing the efficiency of the programme and its effectiveness in meeting the needs of its beneficiaries. In its efforts to promote information sharing and opportunities for coordination, UNCTAD participates in the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs and, in close consultation especially with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the regional commissions, reviews each entity's programme of work so as to mitigate overlapping and duplication. In the area of trade in particular, UNCTAD convenes the Working Group on Trade, exchanging its work programme on a regular basis with the regional commissions and seeking opportunities for collaborative effort. In the area of statistics and related publications, a full explanation of the efforts made to eliminate duplication with other bodies is provided in the response to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee in paragraph IV.38 of its report (see below).
Although the Committee does not recommend a further reduction of the requirements for consultants and experts, it expects that strict attention will be paid to the guidelines for their use (para. IV.37).	UNCTAD has provided its managers with the guidelines, procedures and principles concerning the use of consultants, both through its Intranet and information sessions for those who administer contracts. Efforts are

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
	constantly made to ensure adherence to the guidelines.
The Committee emphasizes that a wide variety of trade and development raw and processed statistical data is already available from various sources for use and analysis by decision makers. However, particularly in the area of statistics, the compilation and quantitative and qualitative analysis of statistical information is undertaken with separate resources and seemingly separate objectives although such information is overlapping and not mutually exclusive. ... The Committee recommends that UNCTAD, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, define its goals for regular information-sharing and initiate an in-depth review to ascertain specific areas of duplication. ... The Committee anticipates an update in this respect for the 2008-2009 biennium (para. IV.38).	UNCTAD research, one of the pillars of the organization, is supported by intense statistical activity, which makes the secretariat a major user of economic and demographic statistics in many areas. UNCTAD relies on statistics collected by other international agencies when the information is available and reliable and collects raw information on selected areas where it does not duplicate activities carried out by others. To achieve its programme of work, UNCTAD concentrates its statistical activities on: (a) The collection of statistics from countries and specialized sources in specific areas, according to an agreed sharing of responsibilities among international organizations set up to avoid duplication of work. Data exchange programmes among international agencies are in place in the various subject areas to ensure that member States are not overburdened with requests; (b) The processing of raw data to make available to economists and researchers from countries and the secretariat the material that they need in their analytical work; (c) The dissemination of the data processed by the UNCTAD secretariat. UNCTAD collects raw data in the following areas, in accordance with its mandate and the agreed sharing of statistical collection activities with other agencies: (a) Tariff and non-tariff measures (TRAINS) figures that complement data on exports and imports provided by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Comtrade), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (direction of trade statistics), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and Eurostat (Comext); (b) Foreign direct investment and activities of transnational corporations and their affiliates,

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
	since the foreign direct investment data available in the balance of payments statistics compiled by IMF do not include all countries, especially developing countries, and provide no breakdown of flows by recipient of foreign direct investment or by activity;
	(c) Information and communications technology statistics in the context of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, which includes 11 international organizations and in which UNCTAD focuses on the use of information and communications technology by business. The Partnership made significant progress in improving internationally comparable statistics on such technology. In February 2007, the United Nations Statistical Commission, at its thirty-eighth session, endorsed the core list of information and communications technology indicators, based on the report prepared by UNCTAD on behalf of the Partnership;
	(d) Commodity prices for the calculation of the commodity price indices (the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and UNCTAD decided that UNCTAD would be fully responsible for this subject);
	(e) Production and consumption of minerals, ores and metals;
	(f) World merchant fleet, for the preparation of reports requested by UNCTAD and United Nations governing bodies.
	The UNCTAD secretariat processes the raw data that it collects and the data that it shares with other international organizations with the aim of:
	(a) Preparing the comprehensive and consistent datasets on which economists base their analytical work, by reconciling different sources and complementing missing values by estimates. For example, Comtrade data and IMF trade statistics are not always comparable, especially for developing countries, and methodological work is applied to prepare a comprehensive trade matrix by country, partner

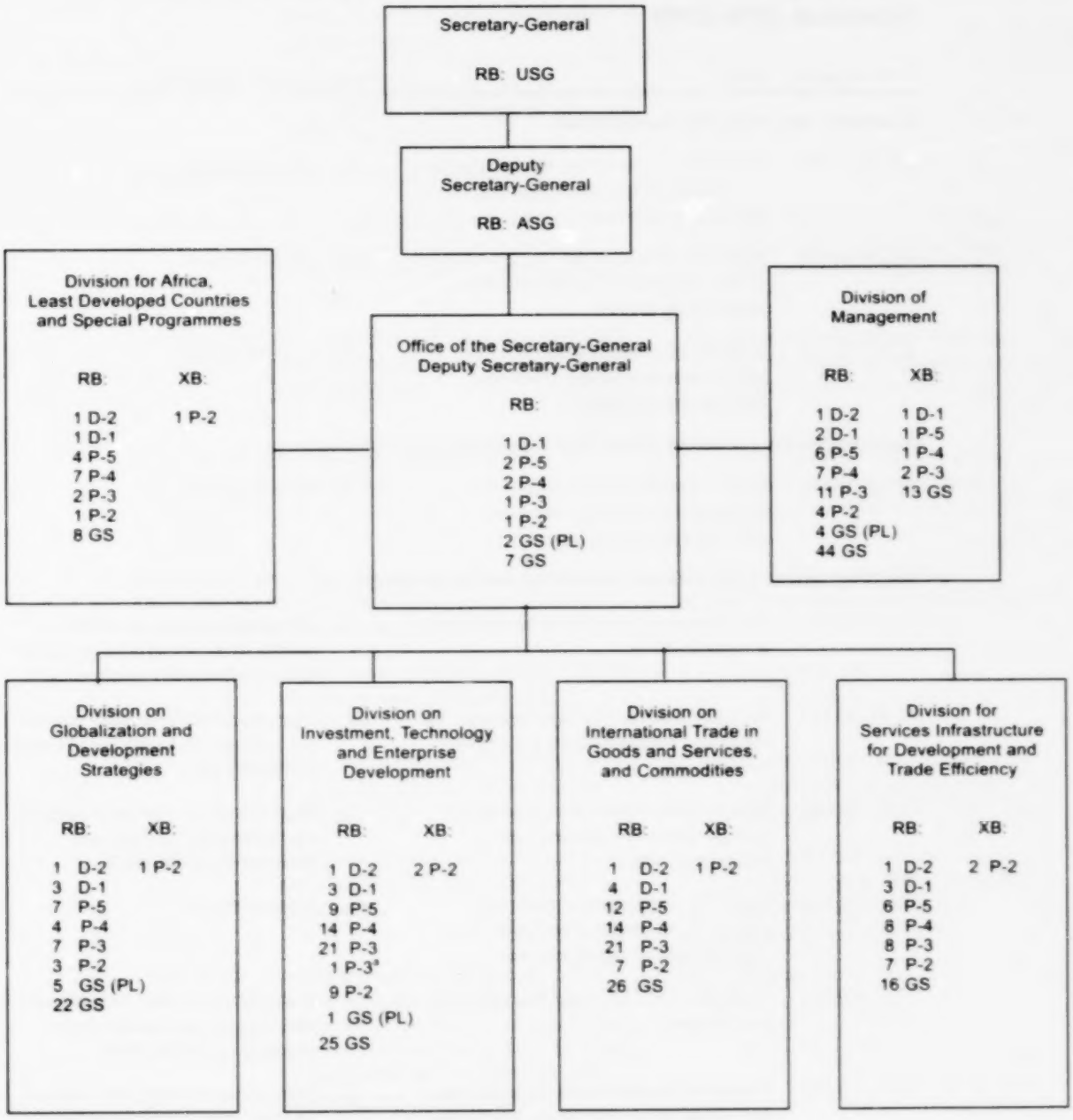
Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
	and product. In other circumstances, data compiled by international organizations are released with a delay that cannot be shortened but which is not compatible with analysts' needs. As a consequence, statisticians and economists process provisional statistics on the basis of quarterly data released by countries, which are revised when official data are made available by the primary source (e.g., annual national account statistics from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, trade in services from IMF balance of payments statistics); (b) Calculating derived indicators on subjects tackled by UNCTAD and considered by developing countries to be of highest priority, such as the terms of trade or the trade concentration indices, the latter being used as criteria for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries. UNCTAD has engaged in 2006 in the implementation of a new statistical information system to better process metadata and large amounts of data, automate the exchange of statistics with other systems via SDMX (Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange) and implement some of the principles governing international statistical activities. UNCTAD participates in and contributes to the statistical committees and inter-agency task forces on the subjects that it deals with, in which the coordination of activities is reviewed and the preparation of recommendations and standards takes place. More precisely, UNCTAD and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs hold regular consultations in connection with the meetings of the United Nations Statistical Commission and the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities, which brings together twice annually statistical managers from international organizations (i.e., all United Nations entities, including funds and programmes, and other agencies, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Eurostat and the Bank for

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
	International Settlements. In addition, reinforced coordination within the entire United Nations system has been introduced recently and a first meeting attended by United Nations players in statistics was held on 14 November 2006 to review data collection and compilation activities, technical cooperation, development account activities and methodological advancement.
Report of the Board of Auditors (A/61/5, vol. I, chap. II)	
The Board recommends that the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development endeavour to achieve a more balanced geographical distribution of its staff members (para. 621).	The human resources action plan represents an ongoing effort to increase the recruitment of nationals from unrepresented and underrepresented countries. Improving geographical representation is part of the logical framework under executive direction and management for the biennium 2008–2009.
The Board reiterates its recommendation that UNCTAD comply with the United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules on the scope of tasks entrusted to 200-series staff members (para. 807).	Implementation of the recommendation is in progress. UNCTAD will endeavour to comply with the recommendation.
The Board reiterates its previous recommendation that UNCTAD adopt a comprehensive fund-raising strategy addressing the need for medium- to long-term resources and ensure its consistent and coordinated implementation (para. 811).	Implementation of the recommendation is in progress. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD has submitted to the governing bodies the report of the high-level Panel of Eminent Persons, which contains recommendations in this regard. The governing bodies are currently discussing the report.
The Board recommends that UNCTAD further develop inter-agency coordination and joint activities, in line with the strategy adopted by its governing body (para. 814).	Implementation of the recommendation is in progress. The UNCTAD secretariat has been increasingly proactive in launching and implementing inter-agency activities, in particular with other United Nations entities at the global, regional and national levels. UNCTAD is participating on a regular basis in the United Nations Development Group and other inter-agency bodies, and is the co-Chair of the Group's task team on non-resident agencies.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
The Administration agreed with the Board's recommendation that it review the current administrative arrangements for the Non-Governmental Liaison Service and reassess their relevance in the light of the mandate and resources of UNCTAD (para. 818).	Implementation of the recommendation is in progress. The matter is being reviewed in consultation with the United Nations Office at Geneva with a view to satisfactory resolution of the issue.
Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (A/61/264 (Part I))	
At UNCTAD (AE2005/340/01), four substantive divisions operated and maintained information technology systems independently of the Information Technology Support Unit. The Office of Internal Oversight Services was concerned that the situation at [the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and UNCTAD] could result in a lack of uniformity, compatibility and interoperability between systems (para. 43).	UNCTAD has recognized the risk entailed in the information technology systems developed, operated and maintained by the substantive divisions and has taken corrective action. In that respect, UNCTAD has recently implemented an information and communications technology portfolio management process by which all related initiatives have to be documented and submitted to the UNCTAD information and communications technology committee to ensure uniformity, internal standards and interoperability. The process also ensures that the initiatives are in line with UNCTAD objectives and helps in prioritizing investments.
Neither ECE nor UNCTAD had developed an information and communication technology strategy that supported their respective mandates. The Office emphasized the importance of developing and implementing such a strategy, which should reflect the global information and communications technology policies of the United Nations Secretariat. The Office also recommended that systems development and other information and communications technology activities should comply with the standards and procedures promulgated by the Secretariat's Information and Communications Technology Board (para. 44).	In accordance with the United Nations Secretariat information and communications technology strategy, as defined by the Secretary-General (see A/57/620) and subsequently reinforced (see A/58/377), UNCTAD in 2006 established a strategy that has been endorsed by management. The provisions of that strategy ensure that the information and communications technology investments of UNCTAD are in accordance with the United Nations strategy, are aligned with the core programme of UNCTAD and that the implementation of the strategy adds value to the activities of UNCTAD. As a consequence of adopting this strategy, the Information and Communications Technology Committee has been established and a Chief Information Technology Officer designated in accordance with provisions of Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2003/17 of 21 November 2003 and administrative instruction ST/AI/2005/10 of 8 August 2005.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
	In line with the procedures and standards promulgated by the United Nations Information and Communications Technology Board, the UNCTAD Information and Communications Technology Committee has approved the implementation of an information and communications technology project portfolio management process by which all new initiatives (including the development of information systems) require a business case, and initiatives are defined, evaluated, prioritized and matched to resources. The Information Technology Section in the Division of Management at UNCTAD is responsible for ensuring its compliance with United Nations policies and standards (particularly high-level business case compliance), and makes recommendations to the UNCTAD Information and Communications Technology Committee for its review and approval.
The audits noted that ECE and UNCTAD had no formal policy covering all aspects of information technology security … In the case of e-mail accounts, the UNCTAD network administrator was not always informed of such crucial details as the duration of short-term contracts for staff and consultants. As a result, the e-mail accounts of the former employees could possibly still be accessed remotely via the Internet (para. 45).	In 2006, UNCTAD requested the International Computing Centre to perform an information and communications technology security audit. The recommendations have been reviewed and the Centre will be requested to support their implementation. On the concerns expressed regarding account management, with the collaboration of the Human Resources Management Section, new processes have been implemented that allow the Information and Technology Section to close accounts according to the agreed rules.
Neither ECE nor UNCTAD had detailed plans to ensure that in the event of a major disaster, critical functions would be properly recovered and become operational within an acceptable timeframe. The Office recommended that the entities collaborate with their main providers of information and communications technology services to categorize the risks involved and use that exercise as a basis for developing their respective business continuity plans (para. 46).	In collaboration with the Information and Communication Technology Service at the United Nations Office at Geneva, UNCTAD is currently contemplating a disaster recovery/ business continuity plan for its major critical system, e-mail. A proposal has been submitted by the Information and Communication Technology Service and is under review. Other major critical systems (e.g., IMIS) are under the direct control of that Service.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2008-2009


Secretary-General
RB: USG
Deputy Secretary-General
RB: ASG
Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes
RB: 1 D-2, 1 D-1, 4 P-5, 7 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 8 GS
XB: 1 P-2
Office of the Secretary-General Deputy Secretary-General
RB: 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 2 GS (PL), 7 GS
Division of Management
RB: 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 6 P-5, 7 P-4, 11 P-3, 4 P-2, 4 GS (PL), 44 GS
XB: 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 13 GS
Division on Globalization and Development Strategies
RB: 1 D-2, 3 D-1, 7 P-5, 4 P-4, 7 P-3, 3 P-2, 5 GS (PL), 22 GS
XB: 1 P-2
Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development
RB: 1 D-2, 3 D-1, 9 P-5, 14 P-4, 21 P-3, 1 P-3*, 9 P-2, 1 GS (PL), 25 GS
XB: 2 P-2
Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities
RB: 1 D-2, 4 D-1, 12 P-5, 14 P-4, 21 P-3, 7 P-2, 26 GS
XB: 1 P-2
Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency
RB: 1 D-2, 3 D-1, 6 P-5, 8 P-4, 8 P-3, 7 P-2, 16 GS
XB: 2 P-2

Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; XB, extrabudgetary; GS, General Service; PL, Principal level.

* New post.

Annex

Outputs produced in 2006-2007 not to be carried out in the biennium 2008-2009

A/60/6, paragraph	*Output*	*Quantity*	*Reason for discontinuation*
Executive direction and management			
12.28 (a) (ii)	Midterm review of the implementation of the São Paulo Consensus and its preparatory process	10	Non-recurrent
12.28 (a) (ii)	Midterm review of the implementation of the São Paulo Consensus and its preparatory process	16	Non-recurrent
12.28 (a) (iv)	High-level panel of experts to the annual sessions of the Trade and Development Board	2	Non-recurrent
Subprogramme 1, Globalization interdependence and development			
12.33 (b) (ii)	Main outcomes of the high-level dialogue on sovereign debt for sustained development	1	Non-recurrent
Subprogramme 2, Investment, enterprise and technology			
12.41 (b) (i)	*International Investment Instruments: A Compendium*	4	Discontinued as a recurrent publication but will be prepared and disseminated electronically
12.41 (b) (ii)	Best practices in business linkages for small and medium-sized enterprise development	1	Non-recurrent title; new outputs on business linkages are planned for 2008-2009
12.41 (b) (ii)	Home country measures to promote foreign direct investment and technology transfer	2	Non-recurrent title; new outputs on technology transfer are planned for 2008-2009
12.41 (b) (ii)	Space for development policies, especially to enhance productive capacity and competitiveness	1	Non-recurrent
12.41 (b) (ii)	*Guidance on Corporate Governance Disclosures*	1	Non-recurrent title; new outputs on corporate governance are planned for 2008-2009
12.41 (b) (ii)	Corporate contributions to economic and social development in developing countries	1	Non-recurrent title; new outputs on this topic are planned for 2008-2009

A/60/6, paragraph	*Output*	*Quantity*	*Reason for discontinuation*
12.41 (b) (vi)	Training material on transnational corporation-small and medium-sized enterprise linkages	1	Non-recurrent
12.41 (b) (vi)	Technical materials for the training programme on technology transfer and intellectual property	2	Non-recurrent
Subprogramme 3, International trade			
12.47 (a) (xi)	Quantitative estimations on the Doha negotiations from development perspective and developing countries' interests	1	Non-recurrent expert meeting; ad hoc expert group meetings planned on new topics in 2008-2009
12.47 (a) (xi)	The role of science for environmental and health-related standard setting in market access	1	Non-recurrent expert meeting; ad hoc expert group meetings planned on new topics in 2008-2009
12.47 (a) (xi)	Commodity finance and risk management	1	Non-recurrent expert meeting; ad hoc expert group meetings planned on new topics in 2008-2009
Subprogramme 5, Special needs of least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries and the related special problems and challenges faced by transit developing countries			
12.59 (b) (ii)	Integrated Framework, lessons learned and best practices (hard copy, CD-ROM)	1	Non-recurrent
12.59 (b) (ii)	Effective benefits and the perspective of graduation from least developed country status	1	Non-recurrent title; new outputs on this topic are planned for 2008-2009
12.59 (b) (ii)	Socio-economic progress in small, structurally weak and vulnerable economies.	1	Non-recurrent title; new outputs on structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies are planned for 2008-2009
12.59 (c) (i)	Advisory services at, and in preparation for, the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation in preparation for World Trade Organization ministerial conferences	2	Non-recurrent

A/60/6, paragraph	Output	Quantity	Reason for discontinuation
12.59 (c) (i)	Advisory services at, and in preparation for, the meeting of trade ministers of the least developed countries in preparation for World Trade Organization ministerial conferences	2	Non-recurrent
Programme support			
12.66 (d) (i)	Technical servicing of the special session of the Trade and Development Board for the midterm review and its preparatory process	1	Not required since the midterm review was conducted in 2006 and will not be conducted in 2008-2009
	Total	**53**	